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Funds for Farm Relief Approved by Roosevelt; Soviet-Finn Talk Halts

The World's Day—At a Glance
Oct. 24, 1939

President Approves Funds for Farm Relief

WASHINGTON (AP)—A program for aiding farmers in drouth and flood areas, through funds already in the hands of governmental agencies, was worked out today at a conference between President Roosevelt and a committee of senators and representatives from affected states.

Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama said the Disaster Loan Corporation has $20,000,000 in a flood relief fund. Another $9,000,000 is available at the Farm Security Administration, he said, while the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation is to provide whatever additional relief cash is needed.

Finnish-Soviet Parley Temporarily Suspended

MOSCOW (AP)—Indications of new Soviet Russian demands on Finland or of an imminent compromise were seen today in the decision of Finnish delegates to return to Helsingfors, temporarily suspending talks with the Kremlin. There was no indication of a breakdown in talks, and the delegation was expected to return to Moscow after receiving fresh instructions.

Liner Hailed Twice by 'Neutrality Patrol'

NEW YORK (AP)—Vigilance of the American "neutrality patrol" was attested today by Capt. S. Ericsson, Master of the Swedish-American liner Drottningholm, who reported his ship was hailed twice by patrol craft en route to New York.

Captain Ericsson said an American cruiser signalled the Drottningholm by blinker lights shortly before dawn Oct. 22. Another smaller patrol boat, he said, asked the liner's identity off Montauk Point, Long Island, Oct. 23.

Senators Agree to Curtail Neutrality Debate

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate agreed unanimously today to curtail debate in an effort to reach a final vote on the Administration's neutrality legislation this week.

The agreement, proposed by Democratic Leader Barkley, would limit each senator's general discussion of the legislation, providing for repeal of the arms embargo, to 45 minutes. In addition, each senator would be permitted to speak for a total of 45 minutes on each amendment. [Details: Page 18.]

110 German Sailors and Airmen Captured

LONDON (AP)—More than 110 German sailors and airmen were said officially today to have been captured by the British since the war began, while "a mere handful of British airmen" were taken by the Germans.

Viscount Cobham, Undersecretary to the War Office, announced the figure in the House of Lords, and said no question of exchange of prisoners had been raised. Two German airmen were picked up by warships and landed on the East Coast today.

Details of sea and land operations: Page 2.

Japanese Ambassadors Confer on Foreign Policy

BERLIN (AP)—Three Japanese ambassadors concluded here today a three-day conference which they announced dealt with "the European situation and its possible effects on Japanese foreign policy." Conferees were Lieut. Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, retiring Ambassador to Germany; Shigenori Togo, Ambassador to Russia, and Saburo Kurusu, Ambassador to Belgium and Ambassador-Designate to the Reich.

Hitler-Stalin deal and Grew's speech jar Japan: Page 5.

Acute Sugar Shortage Reported in Japan

WASHINGTON (AP)—Japanese housewives were reported by the Commerce Department today to be hoarding sugar as a result of an acute shortage. Donald W. Lamm, Assistant United States Trade Commissioner at Tokyo, reported that at some stores there, sugar is being limited to five pounds each to the first five customers each morning.

The waiting war and food rations in Britain and Germany: Page 2.

Reich Increases Levy on Jews 5 Per Cent

BERLIN (AP)—The Finance Ministry has ordered a 5 per cent increase in the levy on Jews to raise the 1,000,000,000 mark (about $400,000,000) "atonement fine" imposed on German Jews for the slaying of Ernst vom Rath, Secretary of the German Embassy in Paris.

Philippine Approval of Quotas Indicated

MANILA (Wednesday) (AP)—Scattered returns from Tuesday's plebiscite indicated a wide margin of approval for the measure amending the Commonwealth Constitution to establish duty-free trade quotas on United States imports of certain Philippine products prior to independence in 1946.

Man-Made Eclipses of Sun Outlined at Academy Meeting

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 24—Astronomers may have an eclipse of the sun any day they wish providing the weather is clear, Dr. A. M. Skellett of Bell Telephone Laboratories, told the National Academy of Sciences at its autumn meeting here today at Brown University.

Ever since astronomers began trekking with apparatus to far corners of the globe in search of total solar eclipses primarily that they might observe for a few precious seconds the colorful corona or halo of light around the earth's most important star, they have yearned for some instrument which could artificially mask or obliterate the sun's most powerful rays and leave the corona visible. The corona is always there, but because the main body of the sun is 1,000,000 times brighter than the corona, and because of the glare set up by the scattering of light by the earth's atmosphere, it is invisible except during an eclipse when the moon-sun rendezvous overcomes both effects.

Knowing of this need, it occurred to Dr. Skellett that a television circuit had the necessary

(Continued on Page 9, Column 3)

Some Fancy Figuring

Reprinted from Macleans Magazine. (Drawing by Bo Brown)

"The way they figure up their check, we owe them three dollars—and they can prove it!"

Krieger Juggles With Millions And They Come Out to a Cent

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Think of a number from one to a million, double it, multiply by 784986554. What's the answer?

If you can do this in three quarters of the time it takes to say: "RumpleStiltzKin is my name—Mathematics is my game," you qualify as exempt from interest in Prof. Samuel I. Krieger's coming lectures in Boston for those who want to know short cuts with figures. Unless, of course, you happen to be a lawyer and would like a formula for computing past dates and days of the week.

Then when you are questioning a witness and he testifies, "On the evening of Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1923, I was innocently attending church"—you can instantly check him up with, "But, my dear sir, the date you have sworn to was not Wednesday but Sunday." Information such as this comes in very handy, too, if you happen to be an astronomer.

Better Than a Machine

Or supposing you are an engineer and would like to know a formula for raising numbers to higher powers without using logarithms, slide rule, or calculating machine. Then the professor's methods might interest you because given any number, say 1.05 to the 20th power, he can figure out the answer (2.6533) and give you the log (.0211893) in less time than it takes one familiar with the tables to reach for them and begin thumbing.

And by the way, there's a good chance to test him out. Those are your reporter's initial figures and the professor's answers. We didn't have time to check. While you are about it, check up on his answer to the question "What is 2 to the 521st power minus 1?" He said it is 686,479,766,013,060,971,498,190,079,908,139,321,726,943,530,014,330,540,939,446,345,918,554,318,339,765,605,212,255,964,066,145,455,497,729,631,139,148,085,803,712,198,799,971,664,381,257,402,829,111,505,715. If you can check it mathematically in less than four months, you'll beat the average. It took Professor Krieger about half an hour.

This is the man of whom Dr. Albert Einstein wrote in 1927, prior to departure from Germany for American shores, "His is the greatest mathematical mind I have ever seen. No electrical machine is able to compete with him in figures."

Where Laziness Paid

Professor Krieger was a clerk in a Berlin bank when he first figured out his "system." He was a lazy clerk, he admits, and wanted to find short cuts in his work. When he did, he left the bank, lectured and taught at European colleges and universities, principally in Germany, and in 1928 came to America. Stopping at the Fensgate he plans a series of Boston lectures.

While in the United States he puzzled over the last theorem of that famous French mathematician, Pierre Fermat, who in the seventeenth century made a notation in the margin of his book that he had hit upon a solution to the equation X^n plus Y^n equals Z^n, n being a power greater than its square and x, y, z being whole numbers which are not zero. Fermat's equation has never been fully solved though mathematicians have been attempting it ever since.

"I believe I have finally accomplished it," Professor Krieger told members of the press. "I cabled the University of Göttingen to find out if the prize of 100,000 marks for its solution still stood. Their answer was "Preis besteht noch" (prize still stands). Unfortunately, I don't believe the money would be allowed to leave Germany at the present time, especially since I am obviously non-Aryan. I shall keep the solution a secret for a while longer."

Getting personal, the professor asked your reporter what the date of his birth was. Then without any hesitation he said, "975,715,200 seconds have gone by since you were born."

I wonder if you, dear reader, can figure out how old I am and the date of my birth.

Balloons Bearing Hitler Speech Found by Swiss

BASEL, Switzerland, Oct 24 (AP)—There had been a carnival last night at the near-by village of Riehen so nobody paid much attention today when a few brilliantly colored toy balloons drifted down on the village streets.

But when children who caught them found excerpts from a speech by Adolf Hitler printed in French on the balloons, the Riehen police went into action.

They caught 20 balloons and confiscated them, much to the children's chagrin. Police said the balloons apparently had been released by the Germans in Baden, destined for French soldiers across the Rhine. A strong north wind bore some into Switzerland.

Reich Warns Allies of War To Bitter End

Von Ribbentrop in talk at Danzig holds Britain mainly accountable in resort to war.

DANZIG, Germany, Oct. 24 (AP)—Adolf Hitler's Foreign Minister told the world tonight that Germany now was determined to conduct the war against Britain and its allies to the bitter finish and until the security of the German Reich in Germany was assured for all time.

Joachim von Ribbentrop characterized the war with the western powers as "completely senseless" but held that Britain and especially the Chamberlain Government had insisted upon having this war.

He denied the charge that Germany had broken its word; he asserted, with constant references to recent history, that every attempt by the Führer to come to an understanding with Britain, France, and Poland had been frustrated by the London Government.

The immediate audience for his 45-minute broadcast address was formed of veteran fighters of the Nazi Party in this one-time Free City, now incorporated in the Reich.

Germany 'Forced Into War'

He declared that "in the truest sense of the word the war has been forced upon Germany."

Herr von Ribbentrop disclosed for the first time that only a few months after Herr Hitler's assumption of power in 1933 a secret meeting had been arranged between the Führer and French Premier Daladier to attempt to settle French-German difference. (Daladier was Premier from January to October, 1933.)

The Foreign Minister asserted that at Britain's instigation the meeting was called off at the last minute by the French, and M. Daladier was ousted from the Premiership because, as Herr von Ribbentrop insisted, the British feared "the French front fighter and man of the people, Daladier, might find a real basis for agreement with front fighter and man of the people Hitler."

Talked With Envoys

It was absurd to hold either Danzig or Germany responsible for the conflict, Herr von Ribbentrop said. He added Germany and Danzig never more would be separated.

When Adolf Hitler in 1934 arranged a new orientation of Eastern Europe with Poland's late Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, the Führer left no doubt in the minds of the Poles that sooner or later Danzig and the Corridor problems must be solved, Herr von Ribbentrop said.

"Precisely a year ago, on Oct. 24, on instructions of Herr Hitler, I received former Polish Ambassador to Germany Lipski at Berchtesgaden," he said. "On this day I presented to him the suggestion of political union of Danzig and the Reich, but with the provision that Danzig remain in the field of Polish economics."

Nazi Seizure of City of Flint Aids Cash and Carry Fight; Lawful Trip, U. S. Claims

Incident used to speed neutrality bill — Effort to bar another raid will be made.

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—Since under the pending neutrality legislation the American cargo ship City of Flint, seized by the German cruiser Emden, could not have been sailing for belligerent British ports through a naval combat area, loaded in part with goods declared contraband by Germany, all energies of the Roosevelt Administration were directed today toward using the incident for speeding passage of the new legislation through Congress.

At the same time, every effort was made to provide the American public with the fullest information on the affair, so as to counteract the inflammatory effect of scare newspaper headines saying: "Nazis Seize American Ship," and explain that the Government intends to avoid such incidents in future.

The reports are briefly as follows:

Carried Nazi Contraband

The ship was boarded by and searched by officers from a German warship while en route to Liverpool, found to carry in part timber, tractors, leather, foods, and other goods listed as contraband by the German Government, taken by a prize crew to the Norwegian port of Tromso on Saturday, Oct. 21, presumably for refuelling, and thence almost immediately to a Russian port at Kola Bay where Tass, the official Soviet news agency, announces that the German prize crew has been "interned" and the ship with its American crew "temporarily detained" according to international law in a neutral port.

If the Russian Government continues to act in accordance with normal neutrality procedure, the American crew and ship will have to be released and the German crew returned to Germany for contraband operations cannot be carried on in neutral waters.

Cites Pending Bill

Stephen T. Early, Secretary to President Roosevelt, made the following comments to the press today after conferring with the President and with State Department officials.

1. The City of Flint was on a perfectly legal and lawful voyage so far as the domestic legislation of the United States is concerned. Mr. Early explained that he was not in any way referring to the questions raised under international law, and declined to comment on whether the American ship was running the German blockade.

2. Under the pending Neutrality Act, the City of Flint could not have sailed on that voyage to a belligerent port.

3. The State Department has sent cables to American representatives abroad (in Berlin, Moscow, and Oslo) asking them to inquire into the facts and make full reports.

Strength for Repeal

The obvious effect of the White House comment was to urge speedy passage of the neutrality bill on the Congress. The Administration, which has strength enough in the Senate to prevent separation of the arms embargo repeal from the provisions designed to avert high seas incidents for Americans and their shipping, thereby gains strength for the critical embargo repeal as a result of the City of Flint incident.

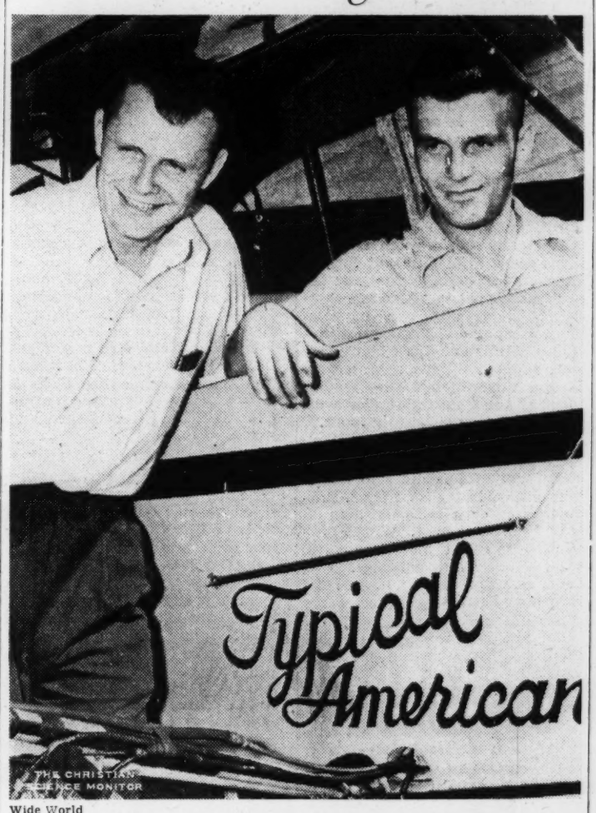
Seizure of the ship brought home forcefully to the American public a fact which has heretofore been but little known: that vessels of the United States, flying

(Continued on Page 18, Column 1)

German raider seizes U. S. ship under prize laws: Page 5.

Senate accord speeds vote on neutrality bill: Page 18.

Set Mark for Light Planes



Wide World

Robert A. McDaniels and Kelvin F. Baxter

Muncie Fliers Set Record Of 535 Hours in Light Plane

MUNCIE, Ind., Oct. 24 (AP)—Robert A. McDaniels of Muncie and Kelvin F. Baxter of nearby Richmond, brought their yellow and black monoplane to a bumpy landing at 6:38 p. m., (C. S. T.) yesterday, establishing a light land airplane endurance record of 535 hours and 45 minutes.

The Hoosier fliers bettered the 343-hour mark established this summer by the Decatur, Ill., brothers, Humphrey and Hunter Moody, at Springfield, Ill., but were more than 100 hours short of the world's aircraft endurance record of 653 hours and 30 minutes set in 1935 by Fred and Al Keys of Meridian, Miss.

Mr. Baxter and Mr. McDaniels claim their mark will stand for light land planes. They contend Wes Carroll and Clyde Schleipper of Long Beach, Calif., who still are in the air and with approximately 48 hours more flying time, will have a record for seaplanes since their ship is equipped with pontoons.

LANCASTER, Calif., Oct. 24 (AP)—Clyde Schlieper and Wes Carroll, flying a light airplane equipped with pontoons, passed their 601st hour in the air at 10:09 a. m. (E. S. T.) today, and droned on in an assault on the endurance flight record for all classes.

Seventy Tons of Polish Gold

PARIS, Oct. 24 (AP)—Seventy tons of Polish gold removed from Warsaw in the opening days of the war has arrived safely in Paris after a hazardous journey by truck, train, and ship over 6,000 miles.

Credit for the escape of the gold was given former Polish Finance Minister, Col. Ignacy Matuszewski, who organized a convoy of trucks. They were ordinary trucks, it was said, since Colonel Matuszewski felt armored vehicles would have aroused too much suspicion.

[Seventy tons of gold would be worth about $60,000,000 at the United States Treasury's price of $35 an ounce.]

According to Polish accounts, the trucks took the gold on the first stage of the journey from the vaults of the Bank of Poland to Rumania. A squadron of German planes, apparently having been informed of the removal, launched an unsuccessful attack on the caravan at the frontier.

Upon arrival in Rumania, the gold was transferred to a special train which raced to the Rumanian Black Sea port of Constanza, where a Turkish ship was waiting. A few hours after the vessel shoved off, the German Government, according to the accounts published here, warned Rumania not to let the gold get away "under any circumstances."

The little boat hung about the Eastern Mediterranean more than a week until the French Government arranged for it to go to Syria.

Intimate Message from Washington

Red Cross Starts Knitting Needles Going Again in Aid of Stricken Europe—Service Impartial and Courageous

From the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

The American Red Cross is asking women to knit and sew again. Norman H. Davis, its Chairman, has announced that the organization is counting on sending 137,000 sweaters and 83,000 winter dresses to Polish refugees by Jan. 1.

So the United States launches its first big humanitarian job for war-stricken Europe. The neutrality question is never raised, for the Red Cross, with its sole aim the lessening of human suffering, has a well-established reputation for surmounting nationalism and international conflict.

A special delegation, made up of Ernest J. Swift, Vice-Chairman of the American Red Cross; James T. Nicholson, Director of the Junior Red Cross, and Wayne Chatfield Taylor, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, flew to Europe early this month to size up the needs for American aid. They found the most urgent calls among expatriated Poles and the civilian population of France which has moved from city danger zones into rural communities.

The garments to be made by American women in Red Cross chapters all over the country will supplant recent purchases of 30,000 suits of heavy underwear, 10,000 pairs of shoes, and 5,000 blankets made with Red Cross funds. Shipments to Europe are scheduled to begin in about two weeks or as soon as adequate cargo space can be attained.

A Record of Impartiality

There will be other relief agencies gathering funds to aid Europe, but the Red Cross tops all in public confidence. It is the only one exempted from registering with the State Department. "We know from its remarkable record of service to humanity both at home and abroad that we can rely upon it to do its part as promptly and efficiently as conditions and its resources make possible," President Roosevelt says.

Whence comes this public confidence in the Red Cross? From its long record of impartiality and courage, established in all big wars of the last 75 years. From it comes a lesson in neutrality. It never mixes in other people's battles, but it isn't afraid to do its duty where the warfare is thickest. It overlooks nationality and relieves suffering where it finds it.

Even enemies in the midst of war accept the invitation of the International Red Cross to sit around the conference table to plan succor for suffering. At the last meeting of the International Committee in the midst of the Spanish War, representatives of both the Franco and Loyalist sides sat at the conference table and the committee negotiated agreements with each side by which its agents were permitted to enter their lines and establish contacts between the interned and their families at home. China and Japan were both represented at the same conference.

One of the immediate jobs now before the International Committee is the arrangement for postage-free transmission of food and clothing to war prisoners of all nations. "Men still seem to believe they have to fight wars and take you prisoners, but you might as well be as comfortable as possible" is the Red Cross attitude.

With all its humanitarianism, the Red Cross might not be what it is today without certain people who run it. Mr. Davis, the Chairman, has a notable record in the realm of diplomacy, but he is a comparative newcomer to the Red Cross.

Tribute to Miss Boardman

President Taft once said, "When you think of the Red Cross you think of Mabel Boardman." Miss Boardman is the greatest volunteer in a great volunteer organization. Born with wealth and social position, she has subordinated all her activities in the last 40 years to the Red Cross. She still works daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., but has never taken a cent in salary. It was under Miss Boardman's direction that the organization's network of 3,700 local chapters covering the Nation and its insular possessions have been set up. It was she, more than anyone else, who refused to let the organization get mixed up in political controversy when Congress in 1931 proposed that the Red Cross distribute the Farm Board surplus wheat holdings to the needy.

Diplomats' wives, social leaders, and women in the Army and Navy circles are again hard at work here under Miss Boardman's direction rolling bandages, knitting sweaters, and sewing garments. Chapters in other cities are getting to work again.

There is one big difference in the sweaters being made for this war. Knitters have a choice between navy blue, maroon, rye brown, and dark oxford. There is to be none of that khaki that women grew so tired of back in 1917-18, at least for the present.

Mary Hornaday.

Stockings From Coal Go on Sale, And They Are Not Supposed to Run

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del.—A shovelful of coal, a pailful of water and some good fresh air furnish the basic materials for the new chemically made hosiery given its introduction to the public in local stores Oct. 23.

The new textile fiber promises to become celebrated if the coal and other ingredients prove to give the long wearing qualities promised. Sheerness and beauty are also claimed.

Because of the smallness of the supply, sale will be restricted to this city for the present.

These first sales are from yarn made by the experimental pilot plant and are preliminary to Nation-wide introduction in 1940 by hosiery manufacturers. For the present these stockings will carry no brand name, but will be marked Nylon. From the viewpoint of the du Pont Company, originators of the new product, these over-the-counter sales will culminate extensive experimental work in cooperation with the hosiery industry.

The limited sale is expected to give preliminary tests of practicability and permit impartial judgment of its merits. The yarn has an elastic quality that is said to enable it to endure a much greater amount of pulling, twisting, and chafing than rayon, made from wood pulp.

Three types of hosiery are being offered, ranging in price from $1.15 a pair to $1.35, depending on the weight desired.

The same materials that go into nylon are also being manufactured into bristles for hairbrushes. At one time China and Siberia supplied a large percentage of the world's supply of pure hog's bristles, but war interfered with this normal trade. Today this necessity is being met chemically. Last year more than 46,000,000 tons of coal were used for chemical purposes, a du Pont spokesman disclosed.

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War Summary

The United States took the attitude today that the American steamer City of Flint—seized by the German cruiser Emden and taken to a Russian port by a prize crew—was proceeding upon lawful business.

Moscow, in response to American representations, promised full information, as the U. S. vessel was taken to Kola Bay, on Russia's White Sea coast.

Britain reported sinking of three U-boats, two by British planes and one by shell-fire from a British warship.

On the Western front the Germans have regained practically all of the territory lost to the French earlier in the war, with the exception of the forest of Warndt, west of Saarbrücken. At the moment, after five days of inaction, they are opening attacks in this quarter. The French had withdrawn from most of this territory before the Germans advanced.

Finland's mission to Moscow returned to Helsingfors for new instructions in its protracted negotiations over Russian demands.

Shanghai's International Settlement saw an official forecast of prompt adjustment of American-Japanese differences which arose out of shooting incidents.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 2, and 5.

The Waiting War—And Food Rations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Food rationing has been so widely extended throughout Germany, as from Sept. 25 last, that it is now impossible even to obtain bread without a ration card.

The German housewife has been given such a variety of cards of many different colors that she must be rather bewildering when she does her daily shopping. There are red, light-blue, yellow, white, brown, and green cards, etc., which must be produced to obtain the ordinary necessities for the day's meals.

Behind the housewife's daily cares, meanwhile, the Reich Government faces problems of obtaining food-makers, notably corn and other animal fodder. In many branches of food production, the Reich depends heavily upon imports. Domestic crops, as well as meat and dairy products, were confiscated on Aug. 29, just before the invasion of Poland.

Red for Flour Too

Bread and flour are obtainable with the red card, which allows a weekly ration of 2,400 grams (84 ounces). This is considered sufficient for the average person, though persons doing manual labor require nearly twice this amount. If, however, people prefer rolls—as most of the Germans do for breakfast—then the allowance is reduced because there is "a greater loss in baking."

For meat and sausage the light-blue color card is necessary, while butter, margarine, cheese and most kinds of edible fats require the yellow. The ration of butter per person has now been reduced from 90 to 80 grams per week, and, as a means of reducing costs of production, the three sorts of margarine formerly allowed have now been reduced to one standard sort, which is to be sold at 98 pfennig a pound (25 cents at RM2.50-$1).

For sugar or jam, the white card must be used, and for soap, the brown one. Soap ration cards are of two kinds. A difference is made in these kinds according as they are for a man or a woman, the man receiving three separate slips for shaving soap. These cards are valid for 12 months.

Milk for Special Needs

Milk is to be kept exclusively for children, young mothers, and workers in special occupations, on production of the green card.

But the most intriguing ration card is one which is double the size of the others, and is divided into 64 parts, each of which is numbered. This is intended for certain foodstuffs which are obtainable only at definite periods. From time to time as announcements are made that eggs, dried vegetables, cocoa are in stock, these cards have to be brought out.

During the earlier weeks of the war, extra supplies were obtainable by people who ate in restaurants since they could obtain meals there without meat or bread cards. But this has now been stopped and in future ration cards are necessary when eating out also.

The only things still freely purchasable are potatoes, fruit, fresh vegetables, fish when in stock, onions, plums, and skimmed milk. Other things may also sometimes be obtained without a card, but even these are rationed by the shopkeepers.

Canned Goods Scarce

It is practically impossible to buy tinned vegetables. Some shops still show them, but each customer gets only one tin which is at once opened by the salesman, so that hoarding is no longer possible.

Fish is also scarce. War and bad weather combined are responsible for this. Women often stand in long rows for hours before the fishmongers' shops, or the barrows in the fishmarket, and then get only a pound of fish. Here also the small portion holds good, in order that as many as possible may get a share.

Moreover, there is an unwritten law that whoever looks well-dressed must buy the dear fish, while the cheaper kinds, such as, for instance, herring, are reserved for the less well-off.

Standing in a queue has one great risk. It has happened several times that trucks carrying a few policemen have suddenly appeared before the door of a butcher's shop and that the women in the queue have been forced to step into it. They have then been conveyed to one of the barracks where, for an hour, they have had to peel potatoes, for, it is said, if a woman can stand so long in a queue she can well spare an hour to help prepare a meal for the soldiers.

As has been said, the German Government justifies its action on the grounds that it is better to be careful now than to suffer privation later on.

By many devices the Government seeks to inspire willing sacrifices. "One-pot Sunday was recently changed to "Sacrifice Sunday." There are two meatless days, Monday and Friday. Reichsführer Hitler and his Chancellery staff adopted skimpy menus early in the war. Menus are recommended for "patriotic" Germans, including many substitute foods.

Even Stock Has Cards

Germany must import $750,000,000 worth of foodstuffs to maintain normal living conditions. Production of corn is lower than in 1914 by 26 per cent. Wheat production has not increased since 1914. Fodder is insufficient. This explains why even pigs, horses, and cows have been assigned food cards starting Nov. 1.

Soldiers and workers in heavy industries have special cards to insure proper nourishment.

One egg a week is the ordinary ration.

Protectorates Set Apart

In Reich protectorates—former Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Western Poland—efforts have been made to reduce popular discontent. Austria still has whipped cream, but the Czechs do not. Food shortage is severe in Bohemia and Moravia.

A staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, traveling from Italy to Berlin, reports that food on trains is abundant but the bread is "cottony and flavorless," like "American bakers' bread."

Fats Are Major Need

Fats present a major problem to Germany.

[Peter Drucker, former German newspaperman and economist, stated in Chicago recently that "The economic war will first be felt when lack of fats and fodder" undermines the morale "of the German civilian population."]

About half of Germany's lard and other animal fats comes from abroad. Austria and Czechoslovakia proved worthless conquests in this respect, since they do not relieve the fat shortage.

Soviet Russia appears unlikely to relieve Reich food shortages, however useful economic co-operation may be in other fields. The Soviets have been irregular exporters of food products. Wheat has been held in recent years. Butter exports are small, but the Baltic States may now be compelled by Moscow to sell Germany more.

The Ham Sandwich: Its Future at Stake

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 24

A phase of the "waiting war" threatened the future of the ham sandwich—popularly reputed to have had its start in England.

Under the forthcoming rationing plan, food books will contain only two meat tickets a week. A sandwich will count as half a ticket. A Food Ministry official expressed doubt that many persons would spend their meat allowances in that fashion.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 24—Food rationing cards—46,000,000 of them—are ready for distribution. It is expected that about Nov. 13 Britain will go on war rations in earnest.

Price increases on foodstuffs were led by eggs, up six cents a dozen. Fish, meat, bacon, and jam were other foods costing more.

In Britain as in Germany, food for food-makers is a prime necessity. Schoolchildren in 10,000 rural schools have been set to gathering acorns and beechnuts to feed pigs. The British Board of Education is thus mobilizing small hands to gather a food ordinarily allowed to go to waste. Acorns are said to be more nourishing than beans and oats.

Living Cost Up Sharply

Britain's cost of living rose 10 points during the first month of war. Food prices exceeded this average in many instances, according to the Ministry of Labor. Fish is up by 30 per cent, eggs nearly 20 per cent, and other prime necessities proportionately.

In order to prevent war profiteering in foods, the British Government set prices for butter, eggs, potatoes, and other essentials soon after the price increases became serious.

Import of foodstuffs remains indispensable for this island nucleus of a world empire. Britain imports 60 per cent of its food. Argentine wheat has been contracted for far in advance. The South American colony, British Guiana, has sold its entire sugar output to the British Government up to August, 1940.

Effort for High Level

Emergency stocks of food, stored by families and by the Government as soon as war broke out, have carried through in most cases until the start of rationing. The Government explains that rationing has as its final objective the steady supply of food on as high a level as can be maintained. Butter and fats are admittedly scarce. Margarine substitutes are in use.

On the home front of food production, many moves are afoot. Home gardens are being encouraged. Soldiers are allowed to help farmers when possible. New rural areas are going under the plow. Tractors are increasingly used. Scottish farmers have been appealed to especially by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain to increase their production.

France Better Off

PARIS, Oct. 24 (AP)—Today was France's first "beefless Tuesday," but nobody seemed to notice the difference.

A decree published Oct. 17 ordered butcher shops closed on Mondays and prohibited the sale of beef on Tuesdays. Public dining places were ordered to serve no beef, veal, or mutton on Mondays and no beef on Tuesdays.

The decree, which was intended to conserve beef for the Army, is the nearest thing to food control that France has adopted.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—France's vast wartime control of foodstuffs is being worked out as part of the task assigned to Daniel Serruys, High Commissioner for National Economy.

Details of price control, production co-ordination, and tax rates on foods such as sugar, are already emerging within the first weeks of M. Serruys' complicated assignment.

Meanwhile French wheat producers are preparing to benefit from the "go ahead" signal given with removal of area restrictions. The price of 193 francs 50 centimes a quintal, set for the present crop instead of the former 182 francs, has brought immediate relief to wheat growers.

France imports large quantities of wheat.

Little Change Marks the New Bulgar Cabinet

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 24 (AP)—Bulgaria's five-day political crisis ended last night with the formation of a new Government almost identical to the last, with George Kiosseivanoff again holding the joint role of Premier and Foreign Minister.

Only four new names appear in the new cabinet — the eighth formed by Mr. Kiosseivanoff in less than four years—and they are only in minor posts.

There was no change in the important war, finance and agriculture ministries.

Of outstanding importance was the fact that the Premier, a close friend of King Boris, continued as Foreign Minister, thus, observers said, fully reflecting the views of the Monarch and indicating that Bulgaria intends to follow her cautious policy of neutrality.

As for domestic policy, the Cabinet change maintained the existing political situation in the country.

Considerable public surprise was occasioned by appointment of Peter Grabosky, a lawyer and prominent figure in the recently-disbanded Fascist and anti-Semitic "Ratznizi" organization, as Minister of Railroads.

Others named to the new cabinet included Vassil Mitakoff, Minister of Justice; Prof. Slavko Zagaroff, commerce, and Ivan Vassileff roads and public works.

British Lift Restrictions On Gas and Electricity

LONDON (AP)—The Government has removed the rationing restriction under which gas and electricity consumption was cut to 75 per cent of prewar figures.

It was found the restriction designed to curtail use of coal was unnecessary since people used much less gas and electricity because of the blackout.

Swedish Police Free Americans; Return Cameras

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 24 (AP)—Two Americans, John Gray Faron and George Kidder-Smith, were footloose and free again today after a brief entanglement with Sweden's anti-espionage machinery.

Graduates of Princeton University, they were arrested yesterday when police thought they were showing too much interest in military objects near a child welfare institution they were visiting. After their release they explained they never were actually jailed, but merely taken to police headquarters and questioned. Two hours later they were freed.

Their cameras, which were confiscated, were returned with a police apology.

No Chicken Feed

HUTCHINS, Iowa (AP)—Mrs. E. J. Titus lost her wedding ring, a plain gold band, 47 years ago. Recently on a visit to the old home she got it back. A grandchild had found the ring in the poultry yard while feeding the flock.

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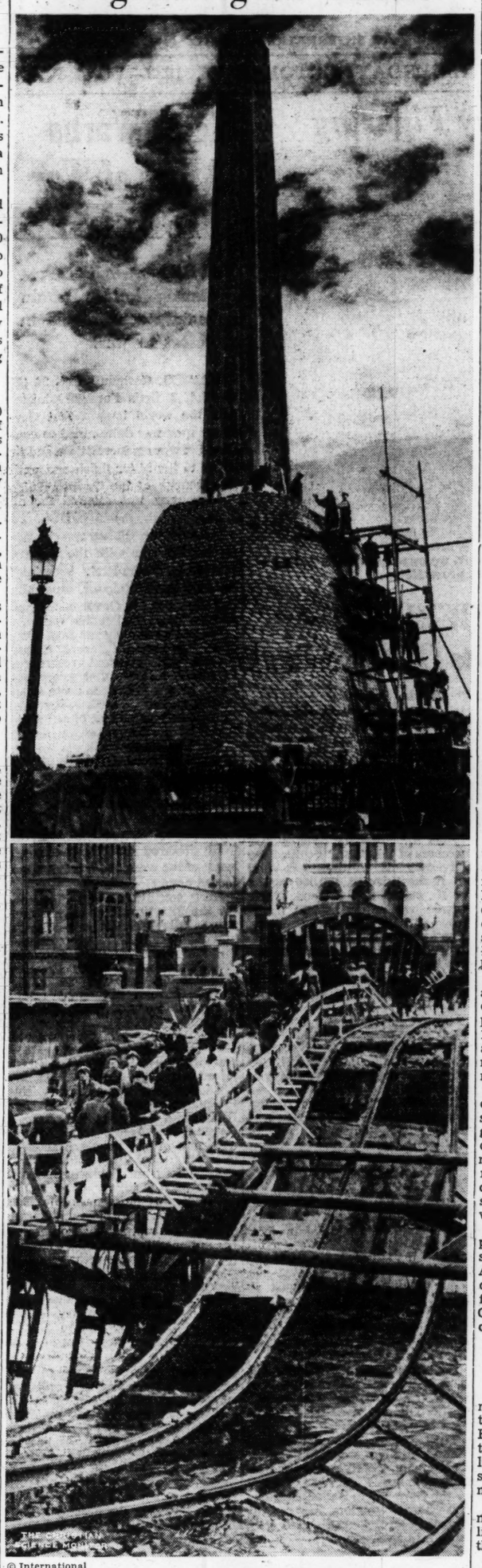

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Scenes From Paris and Posen

Countless sandbags are being placed around the obelisk in the Place de la Concorde, Paris, to protect the famous gift from Egypt from possible German bombings. In the lower picture civilians in the Polish city are shown crossing a bridge built by German Army engineers. Business is going on much as usual, despite the havoc incident to the German invasion, part of the damage being caused by the destruction of bridges and roadways by the retreating Poles.

Hungary Holds Air-Raid Drill

BUDAPEST, Oct. 24 (AP)—Hungary began air-raid drills today as police took precautions against a possible Hungarian Nazi putsch during a blackout.

Similar practice scheduled last spring was called off because of reports the Nazi element would try to provoke disorders.

Kalman Hubay, Nazi leader, issued a new challenge today, saying: "We have shown that masses of the electors are behind us and if the Government People's Front aids Jews and wants a new test—we are ready."

The Nazis demanded confiscation of several hundred thousand acres of land owned or rented by Jews. Through their official newspaper, Magyarsag, they accused the Government of weakness in handling the Jewish and land problems.

In an article by a Nazi member of Parliament, Magyarsag said: "Many Jews who long ago ingratiated themselves with the Hungarian aristocracy" had been permitted to retain thousands of acres each despite land reform laws.

Apparently referring to the recent arrest of more than 100 members of the outlawed Legion of Death alleged by the Government to have plotted a Nazi putsch, Magyarsag added: "We've seen in the last few days how strong the Government can be in some things. Now let's see how strong it can be in things that matter."

Hungary Warns

HEGYSHALON, Hungary, Oct. 24 (AP)—Germans of this frontier city were told today by Istvan Antal, Undersecretary of Justice, that Hungary would stand for no foreign interference and would not be dominated by any "great power."

Standing close to the old Austrian border, now patrolled by German troops, the Secretary said, in part:

"One thought forever stranger to Hungarian soil is for anyone to give orders to the Hungarian people or to force Hungary to make decisions not of her own choosing.

"This kind of regime, though dressed up in the most pleasing form, will never be born by the Hungarian people."

Ban on Textiles

LODZ, Poland, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Deutsche Lodzer Zeitung said today that Jews in Poland have been forbidden by the German Occupation Administration to trade or deal in textiles, leather, or leather goods. Jewish-owned textile factories in this textile center may sell only to non-Jewish customers.

Income Tax Judgment Against Ralph Capone

CHICAGO (AP)—A $12,289 judgment for unpaid income taxes, penalties and interest was granted in Federal Court Oct. 23 against Al Capone's brother, Ralph.

David Bazelon, Assistant United States District Attorney in charge of income tax cases, said the judgment was for income Ralph Capone admitted receiving from 1922 to 1925. He said the Government would proceed at once to collect a considerably larger amount of taxes, interest and penalties on income allegedly received in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

British Sink Three Reich Submarines

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP)—Britain yesterday reported the sinking of three German submarines by British warships and bombing planes.

These attacks on the Nazi undersea craft were announced as the Government described German air raids on British naval bases and convoys as failures and continued its preparations for a waiting war.

The sinking of one submarine by warships was reported belatedly after the Air Ministry earlier told of the two successful attacks on U-boats by battleplanes.

The report said the warships were summoned to the aid of a merchant vessel which engaged in a fight with the attacking submarine. It said both the freighter and submarine were hit and that the latter, unable to submerge, was sent to the bottom.

Attacked by Planes

The German submarines were reported attacked by Royal Air Force planes scouting from their home bases, one in the North Sea, the other in the Atlantic. Anti-submarine bombs were the weapons in both cases. The Air Ministry announcement said both attacks were "believed to have been successful."

Winston Churchill, in the House of Commons Oct. 17, reported that "we believe that out of about 60 U-boats, about one-third have already been sunk or seriously damaged." He also said that "we may estimate that 13 U-boats have been sunk, that five have been seriously damaged, and possibly sunk, and several others damaged."

Pilots of the two R. A. F. planes said they saw air bubbles and oil on the surface after bombing the submarines and expressed confidence they had been sunk.

German Air Losses

In a naval press conference authorities said Germany had lost about 16 planes in last week's raids on Scapa Flow, the Firth of Forth and British convoys. They declared these losses outweighed damage inflicted by the raids and said no British ship had been harmed to the extent that would have kept it from going to sea.

Of the "revived U-boat intense activity" an authority said that in comparison with the intensive period of submarine warfare in 1917 "the British losses last week amounted to only 10 per cent in number and 21 per cent in tonnage."

An auxiliary airforce squadron, comparable to a National Guard squadron in the United States, was given official credit for saving a convoy of merchant ships from mines in the North Sea. The squadron spotted the floating mines directly in the path of the leading ships and dropped smoke flares warning them away.

Meanwhile, to prevent airline passengers from seeing anything such as ship concentrations, the Air Ministry introduced today a daytime "black-out" on planes flying between London and the Continent, with all windows tightly covered.

Greek Ship Sunk

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP)—Fifteen members of the crew of the 5,962-ton Greek steamer Konstantinos Hadjipateras, including the Captain, landed at an English port in lifeboats today reporting their ship had been sunk by a submarine in the North Sea.

The Captain reported three members of the crew and the English pilot were missing. He said the sinking occurred early today.

[The Konstantinos Hadjipateras, Greek tramp steamer reported today sunk by a submarine in the North Sea with survivors landing on the English coast, sailed from Boston on Oct. 5 with 8,000 tons of scrap iron and steel for Tyne ports in England, it was revealed by the Boston agent of the owners this morning.

The ship attracted some attention in Boston before sailing since its scheduled departure was delayed for a month by refusal of the crew to sail until arrangement was made to pay each man a bonus for entering the war zone with the scrap steel. The steamer had been chartered for the voyage before the war started in Europe.]

No Guns on Athenia

OTTAWA, Oct. 24 (CP)—The Canadian Department of External Affairs declared formally yesterday that "it has now been proven" the steamer Athenia carried no guns, ammunition or war munitions when she was sunk last Sept. 3.

An investigation was made, the Department said, following the affidavit at Washington by Gustav A. Anderson, a passenger, saying that the steamer carried guns for the Canadian Atlantic Coast defense.

"After a careful and complete checkup it has now been proven conclusively that the Athenia carried no guns, ammunition or munitions of war of any nature," the statement said.

Sea Casualty

GOTHENBURG, Sweden, Oct. 24 (AP)—The owners of the Swedish Steamer Albania received a report yesterday that the vessel had been sunk in the North Sea with two fatalities.

Nineteen persons were reported rescued in the sinking, described as possibly having been caused by a torpedo, near Grimsby, on the east coast of England.

[Lloyd's register shows the Swedish steamer Albania, 1,241 tons, was owned by the Swedish Lloyd Company and managed by K. R. Bokman. She was built in 1903 and her home port was Gothenburg.]

National Auto Show Reports 100 Per Cent Jump in Orders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—The fortieth annual National Automobile Show closed at Grand Central Palace here last night after registering a 30 per cent increase in attendance over last year, it was estimated by show officials and dealers today. Twice as many direct orders for automobiles were taken than at the 1938 show, they declared.

"The attendance has been most satisfactory," Alfred Reeves, show manager, added

At voting machines at the exposition's safety center, visitors registered their opinion on safety questions, the "road hog" getting the most votes as the chief annoyance of motorists. Careless pedestrians, "back seat drivers" and the driver who "cuts in" also were scored in heavy votes. The majority of voters favored periodic inspection of headlights and brakes and the conspicuous marking of highway patrol police cars.

The safety center attracted many thousands of persons eager to learn of new safety devices and methods. The show provided the first public demonstration of the sealed-beam headlights jointly developed by the automobile and electrical industries, which are stock equipment on nearly all motor cars this year.

The General Motors independent exposition, which also closed at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel yesterday, recorded a large increase in sales and attendance over the 1939 show All divisions of the corporation, including Buick, Chevrolet, Cadillac, La Salle, Oldsmobile and Pontiac, shared in increased car buying, it was said.

More than 130,000 attended the Ford style show for 1940 at the Astor Hotel, which closed last night. Officials of the Ford Company said attendance and sales figures were far above 1939 showing. Fords, Mercurys and Lincoln Zephyrs in all models were shown.

Clergy of Three Faiths Join Non-Partisan Peace Movement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—A group of outstanding American clergymen of Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish faiths have placed themselves on record in support of the Non-Partisan Committee for Peace through Revision of the Neutrality Law, William Allen White, Chairman of the Committee, announced today.

"Leaders of all faiths have realized that all religions are menaced by the crisis that the world faces today," Mr. White said in announcing the names of well-known clergymen associated with his committee. "It is significant that these outstanding religious leaders, representing the three great faiths of this country, have joined to support this cause as America's peaceful contribution to the struggle to preserve those things which all religions hold precious."

Clergymen members of Mr. White's committee include Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, of Union Theological Seminary, New York City; the Rt. Rev. Benjamin D. Dagwell, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of East Carolina; Dr. Robert Dexter, Secretary of the Department of Social Relations, American Untarian Association; Dr. J. Stanley Durkee, Plymouth Congregational Church of the Pilgrim, Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. John W. Frazer, of the Methodist Church, Mobile, Ala.; the Rev. John W. Inzer, First Baptist Church, Asheville, N. C.; the Rt. Rev. Paul B. Kern, Methodist Episcopal Church South, Nashville, Tenn.; the Rev. Morris S. Lazaron, Baltimore Hebrew Congregation, Baltimore, Md.; the Most Rev. Robert E. Lucey, of Amarillo, Texas.

Also the Rt. Rev. George Ashton Oldham, of the Episcopal Church, Albany, N. Y.; Dr. Cyrus Adler, president of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York City; the Rev. Ralph Diffendorfer, Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City; the Rt. Rev. Hoyt N. Dobbs, Centenary College, Shreveport, La.; the Rev. Frederick L. Flagley, General Council of Congregational and Christian Churches; Dr. Minot Simons, All Souls Unitarian Church, New York City; the Rev. Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Free Synagogue, New York City, and Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, of Boston, Mass.

International Law and Ethics Called Basis of Allies' Aims

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—The present European conflict is not a struggle between nations, but a strife between two forms or ideas of national life, according to S. K. Ratcliffe, English journalist.

"The peoples of western Europe have been forced to face the terrible reality that a victory for the present systems enthroned in Germany and Russia might mean that their own survival was a matter of only a few months," Mr. Ratcliffe said in an address at Town Hall here yesterday. "The real test is found in the actuality of government which emerges in a totalitarian system. It is government by the secret police, and that is insufferable."

Allied war aims are favored by public and international law and ethics, Mr. Ratcliffe maintained; adding that democracies uphold a system of natural variety, as against an imposed uniformity, in dictator countries.

"Again there was the question of recognizing public law and the sanctity of treaties," he continued. "The European powers had in the past too often overridden their covenants, but until recently there had been at least a recognition that treaties were serious and that the pledged word of a government should be fulfilled.

"The growth of totalitarianism was making an end of this form of international morality, and the last few years had provided examples of rulers and governments acting as though a promise, however recent, need not be regarded. We have at least to lay down a few plain rules of international conduct, one of which must be that a covenant has to be fulfilled by a government as by a private system, and that a free people cannot be deprived of the right to live. Insistence upon this principle would in itself condemn totalitarianism."

Despite the large measure of compulsion that had been hoisted upon the British people by the war, they displayed in striking ways their willingness to obey the regulations, according to Mr. Ratcliffe. "It has been said that they were pooling their old privileges," he observed, "in order to preserve the essentials of their freedom; and it was certainly true that nothing but their sense of the gravest peril would have brought them to this acceptance. They would be earnest enough in their insistence upon the restoration of liberty when the present terror had passed away."

Speaking of the totalitarian form of government, modern organization and invention, he remarked, makes the power of the ruler more absolute than that of despots of the past.

Ruling Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—With many British and French leaders speaking in the United States and others on their way here to make lecture tours, the Keep-America-Out-of-War Congress today asked Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, for a ruling on the status of nationals from belligerent countries making public adresses.

Calling attention to the arrival of one-time British government officials as visiting lecturers, the Congress inquired if the State Department would register them as propaganda agents for foreign powers.

"We may further anticipate the arrival in the United States of Nazi propagandists who will attempt to fight the propaganda war with the English and French on American soil and seek to influence American policy in the direction of their national interests," the Congress said. "In line with the requirement that all propaganda agents of foreign Governments record themselves as such with the Department of State, the Keep-America-Out-of-War Congress is interested in learning what your ruling is with reference to visiting lecturers from the belligerent nations whose obvious function is propaganda."

Among prominent British leaders who have already arrived in this country for lecture tours are Alfred Duff Cooper, formerly First Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Marley, Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords, and S. K. Ratcliffe, British newspaper correspondent.

Washington Farm Is Ordered Sold

FREDERICKSBURG, Va. (AP)—The 470-acre farm where George Washington roamed as a boy, and where his reputation for truthfulness was established in the legendary act of chopping down the cherry tree, is to be sold at public auction.

Judge Frederick W. Coleman entered a decree in Stafford Circuit Court here directing the sale of the farm, and oppointing three special commissioners to dispose of the property.

Washington lived on the farm, across the Rappahannock River from Fredericksburg, from the age of seven until he attained manhood. It was on this place that he stood when he performed the legendary feat of hurling a silver dollar across the Rappahannock.

About 10 years ago the George Washington Foundation, Inc., was formed by a group of prominent men to acquire the plantation and preserve it as a National shrine.

The foundation entered into a contract to purchase the farm at a price in excess of $130,000, but payments have been in default since 1931, leaving $88,000 of principal and interest now due.

Sergeant Knew the Answer To Surplus Food Problem

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP)—"Go to Northeast 17th Avenue and Siskiyou Street," said the radio in Patrol Car 12.

Sergeant Wiles rang the bell and asked "What's up?"

"We have too much food," said a hostess whose guests had departed. "It'll go to waste."

The Sergeant consulted a notebook, picked a needy family and presented it with a heap of sandwiches, anchovies, assorted cheeses, pickles and olives.

World Role Placed Before Girl Scouts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24—Plans for widening the horizons of "half a million future American homemakers"—and so broadening the life of the Nation as a whole—are being discussed at the twenty-fifth national Girl Scout convention here this week.

Headed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Honorary President, and Mrs. Herbert Hoover, honorary Vice-President, delegates have come from every State in the Union to contribute to the discussions, bringing reports of successful local planning and activities.

At the opening session in Philadelphia's commodious Convention Hall last night, 3,000 local Girl Scouts in regulation uniform marched in an elaborate flag ceremony preceding addresses by Mrs. Roosevelt and Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth, noted industrial engineer and Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors. Girls in the costumes of the 37 nations having Girl Scouting also participated in the flag drill.

Addressed by Mrs. Roosevelt

"This world is in turmoil at present but fortunately we are at peace," observed Mrs. Roosevelt in her address formally initiating the convention, and then turning in thought directly to the thousands of Girl Scouts before her, she continued:

"To remain free you must take an interest in all the problems that come before your country.

"You have time to train yourselves to meet emergencies that may arise in a world that is none too stable.

"You must be prepared to meet situations that will require courage and sacrifice. You must think, too, of what you can do to help other people throughout the world—women, children and families like yours now living under conditions they probably never dreamed they would see.

"You may grow up to a profession, but one thing you will do is to be a citizen of a great democracy, and that today carries with it a responsibility and obligation. That means that you have to understand what a democracy stands for, and to guard jealously the democratic way of life.

Responsible Role in World

"You have to be sure that you are worthy of the liberty that is yours and that you safeguard that liberty and the liberties of all people.

"You must watch carefully so that all people in this country become free and stay free. That means that you will take an active part, and not give lip service alone to your citizenship, that you really work—not just vote. Begin now to understand what it means to be a responsible citizen of a democracy."

Reverting to America's place in the world, Mrs. Roosevelt commented:

"None of us know what may lie before us. At the moment, we know that we live in a lovely, free country. For that very reason, we carry a greater responsibility than almost any other people in the world."

The convention, which has as its theme "Girl Scouts—Half a Million Future Homemakers"—is considered one of the most important in the history of the organization. During the week delegates will vote upon suggested constitutional changes as well as upon the question of whether future conventions will be annual or biennial.

In addition there will be presented a plan of work for the national organization covering the next two years, together with suggested local goals co-ordinated to the national objectives. The national nominating committee will make its report at the session on Thursday morning, and new officers will be installed Friday morning.

La Guardia Sees Radio Ideal In Educational Pickup Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—Relaxation of Government radio regulations to allow radio station WNYC, operated by the City of New York, to pick up and rebroadcast educational programs put on the international air waves by station WRUL, formerly W1XAL, of Boston, is being asked of the Federal Communications Commission by representatives of the two stations.

Such rebroadcasts are generally prohibited at present for the protection of international stations, but Walter S. Lemmon, of Boston, told the Commission at a hearing yesterday that he believed such rebroadcasts could be made without impairing the efficiency of his station.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, of New York, appeared at the hearing to explain that his City's station is desirous to establish relations with the Boston station "so we may pick from their program such parts that would be educational and of interest to the people of the City of New York."

"We are free to pick up a program on an international band if it originates in a foreign country, but not if it originates in our own country," Mayor La Guardia said. "We believe that if we were permitted to experiment with this station, it would be not only beneficial to us, but interesting as an experiment, and an encouragement to other non-commercial and municipal stations or stations of educational institutions."

Mayor La Guardia said it was his belief that "we will not have an ideal radio condition in this country until we have at least one non-commercial for every commercial station."

The proposed rebroadcast of WRUL's programs was praised from an educational standpoint by Prof. William Y. Elliott of Harvard University; Frank Schooley, Executive Secretary of the National Association of Educational Broadcasters, and S. Howard Evans, Executive Secretary of the National Committee on Education by Radio.

American Politics in Crucible of Youth

Boys' Brotherhood Republic

Campaigners

Left to right: Joe Saruk, candidate for Mayor, Boys' Brotherhood Republic of Chicago; Jack Holden, NBC announcer for the Republic; Eugene Lieberman, elected Mayor; David Allen, Candidate.

Mayor of Boys' City Elected and Installed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The newly elected Mayor, 19-year-old Eugene Lieberman, with his hair slicked back and in his Sunday best, was installed into office here Oct. 20. Some 900 fellow citizens of the Boys' Brotherhood Republic applauded their new chief executive and settled down to a "new administration."

In the Republic's club-house down on Chicago's southwest side, the City-Hall of the boys, Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago solemnly inducted into office the boy Mayor, boy Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, Clerk, and 10 new boy Councilmen. The winners in the election were properly impressed with the responsibility of administering a self-governed organization of boys which has seen more than 15,000 alumni go out from its ranks since its founding by Jack Robbins in 1914.

With the motto, "So long as there are boys in trouble, we too are in trouble," the boys of this Republic always have something to do, but the climax of their year's work culminates each fall with the election of new officers. This year the contest was one of especial difficulty, according to Mr. A. R. Snyder, executive secretary.

Though to outsiders the Republic may appear to be just another club where boys with grubby hands and frayed-out sweaters wrestle and box, and play football and checkers, to these youngsters it is an orderly city, where boys publish their own newspaper, and manage their own co-operative store, with boy stockholders operating their own savings bank.

This year for six weeks before the election, the campaign for new officers superseded all other business. Speech after speech was delivered, with the near strategy of experienced Congressmen.

"Remember, fellows, when you enter the voting booth, the destiny of your 'second home' is at stake," one candidate for Mayor warned them. "I promise you that I will be impartial in appointing the chief of police and the store manager," he declared.

Another candidate dwelt on the services the B. B. R. had shown him. "I have been in a steady job for three years," he said, "helping to support my mother, and I want an opportunity to pay back what the Boys' Brotherhood Republic has done for me."

But Eugene Lieberman pointed to his record. For two terms he had served as City Judge, sitting several times a week to hear the cases of boys who had broken rules and had been arrested by the boy police. Eugene reminded the voters in his campaign speech of his services as prosecuting attorney for the Republic when it was his duty to take boy offenders into the courts. Though working his way through college, Eugene had also served as editor-in-chief of the "Boys' World," the Republic's newspaper.

"We here in America have a double duty to perform," Eugene told the boy citizens. "We must not only give our sympathy to the cause of democracy, but as citizens of the Boys' Brotherhood Republic, it is our job to get behind a program for America. We are to decide on election night whether or not our new Mayor is to be 'hand-picked.'" He furthermore promised the voters that he would be responsible if any of his appointed men fell down on their respective jobs.

On election night, the citizens seriously brought out the annual ballot box. They stripped their city hall walls of all campaign slogans, took down all electioneering signs, and quietly, one by one, filed into the voting booth to cast their ballot.

Eugene was the boys' choice for Mayor. They elected David Bold for City Clerk. He will keep the proceedings of the boy City Council and preside in the Mayor's absence. Ben Zelik won the office of Treasurer. Samuel Meystel became Prosecuting Attorney, and Irving Genzer, City Judge.

Head of Realtors Discusses Their Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The home-building industry is looking forward to a $1,000,000,000 business and the completion of 300,000 family living units during 1939 according to E. L. Ostendorf, President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Addressing the 32nd annual convention of his organization here, Oct. 24, the national leader asserted that the increased activity in home buying was no war boom, but was so sound a recovery drive that "not even a European War can stop it." Recovery is definitely on the way, he said, despite evidences of uneconomic practices in the industry which he held were preventing the influx of new methods of construction and new materials that promised something for low cost housing.

"We do not object to fair profits on materials or to giving the building workmen a fair wage," Mr. Ostendorf told the Realtors, "but we do object to regulations established by private groups which dictate to home builders exactly what they may or may not do."

"The public must be convinced of the fairness and integrity of the industry if new home buyers, who constitute the spearheads of an active market, are to keep coming along."

Equally ready with praise or criticism, as the case might be, towards Federal intervention in the building field, the real estate head was as keenly opposed to government housing projects and "their failure to fulfill purposes of slum clearance" as he was heartily in favor of the Washington drive against uneconomic practices in the industry.

Weighs Housing Projects

Turning from praise to criticism of the Federal Government, Mr. Ostendorf trained his sights upon Federal housing projects which he termed "demonstration projects" for the guidance of private industry, rather than "slum clearance projects" to help poor people who cannot pay economic rents. In the long run, he warned, the real estate business cannot believe that it is wise or wholesome for government to own or operate housing facilities.

"Local action can turn the Federal Government," he said "from the housing business into the field of slum clearance. Real estate boards are in complete sympathy with the use of Federal Funds for land assembly and the demolition of uninhabitable buildings, while leaving to private enterprise the task of reconstruction."

Asks For Tax Limits

He asked for support of the "practical program for giving real estate a more equitable tax position by setting a top limit on real estate taxes in each state." This would enforce a broadening of the tax base, he pointed out, to provide a fairer distribution of the burden of government costs.

The real estate head declared that there was never a time in his business experience when buying a home was more desirable from the standpoint of financial economies. To support his contention, he enumerated the following advantages to would-be home builders:

"Interest rates are now the lowest in the history of home financing in this country, but money rates in general are beginning to become firm and will undoubtedly advance.

A one per cent saving in interest means under the usual conditions of home buying as much as 15 per cent saving on the ultimate cost. Home mortgage rates, with the assurance of safety they now offer, may lag behind any general rise in money price, but will be affected by change in general levels. If interest rates advance, the home buyer who acts now will be in a strong position."

"Construction costs for new homes are at present favorable and builders are giving more convenience and quality per dollar at present than at any previous time. There are signs throughout the country that the costs of both materials and labor will advance."

"Report of firmer or advancing rents are being received from cities throughout the country. Present financing terms for home buyers are so favorable that at this moment in most communities it costs no more to buy and own a home than it does to rent one. As rentals advance, therefore, the home buyer of today will have an advantage over the tenant."

Social Credit Leaders Support Canada in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alberta — Premier William Aberhart placed his Social Credit Government behind the Federal Government's war policy recently when he announced that no general election would be held in the Province this year. He added that an election at this time would only add to the strain and problems arising out of the war.

Although no election had been officially announced, it had been rather freely forecast that the Social Credit Government might risk an appeal to the people this year rather than go through its 1940 legislative session, its last regular session before it must constitutionally call an election.

During the summer, speaking tours were made by the Premier and his ministers, armed with a huge, green-bound book setting forth in large, black type the record of the Government. The Premier called these "educational tours" but not a few political observers saw in the Government's activity a sign of an early election.

Investigating Prices

Although the Aberhart Government has taken a stand opposing that of Ottawa on a number of vital points and has seen the Federal veto exercised on some of its legislation, it has pledged its co-operation in Canada's war effort. One of its first acts was to set up a price spreads board headed by W. D. King, Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry. Sugar, flour, and other commodity prices affected by the war emergency are now being investigated.

There is one subject that is causing a sharp rift in Social Credit ranks in Canada and that is the conscription issue. John H. Blackmore of Lethbridge, Federal Social Credit leader at Ottawa, came out in the special war session for conscription of man power as well as of wealth. In this he was in argument with the leader of the New Democracy movement, W. D. Herridge, former Canadian Minister at Washington and brother-in-law of the former Prime Minister, R. B. Bennett. The stand taken at Ottawa was at once repudiated by Quebec Social Crediters and many in Alberta could not accept the drastic view of the Federal leader. Premier Aberhart himself has since stated he had not said he favored conscription.

Claims of the Government's political opponents that it has failed to pay the promised dividends, destroyed the credit of the Province, increased taxation, and lowered departmental efficiency are being met by citations of the Government's four-year record.

Government supporters point to the hard-surfacing of some 400 miles of main highways: introduction of the so-called "large unit" or divisional school system providing rural students urban opportunities; improvement in the status of the teaching profession; reduction of the minimum wage age for males from 21 years to 19; reduction of the public debt despite increases in other provinces; encouragement of co-operative enterprises in the Province, and introduction of a rigid conservation plan for the rich Turner Valley oil and gas field.

The Government, however, admits that it has defaulted on Provincial bonds and halved the interest rates. But Government leaders plead it "had to be done to save the Province from disaster and keep up essential social services.

Debt Moratorium Studied

At the same time it is believed the Government has under consideration the declaration of a moratorium on private debts if deemed necessary in view of disallowance of 1939 amendment to the Limitations of Action Act.

The Cabinet is said on reliable authority to have discussed the declaration of a moratorium at a recent session.

The amendment to the act had been previously disallowed by the Federal Government. The amendment provided that debts incurred prior to July 1, 1936, and becoming due before June 1, 1942, would be outlawed after July 1, 1942, unless new agreements regarding the debt were made between debtor and creditor.

A similar amendment had been passed at the 1938 session of the Legislature and was disallowed in April, 1939. It outlawed debts after July 1, 1940, through preventing legal action for their collection after that date. The 1939 amendment was passed after the 1938 amendment was disallowed.

It was learned that the moratorium on private debts might be proclaimed pending further consideration of the debt situation at the 1940 sessions of the Legislature.

At present, the Debt Adjustment Act provides that no legal action for collection of a debt can be taken without a permit from the Debt Adjustment Board. Further legislation along this line, it was reported in Government circles, is contemplated.

Opponents Active

Although the war is cutting into political activity, the Unity organization headed by John I. McFarland of Calgary, former head of the Canada Wheat Control Board, is proceeding quietly with its avowed aim of getting all elements opposed to Social Credit together for the purpose of nominating independent candidates.

Already in a number of constituencies these Independents have selected their standard bearers. These "united front" bodies include Liberals, Conservatives, U. F. A. adherents, and disgruntled Social Crediters. In another camp are the Socialist Canadian Commonwealth Federation advocates and they have made it known they too plan to place candidates in the field in the next election. It may thus develop into a three-cornered battle when election time does roll round.

Wasp Waist Suits Mrs. Roosevelt, Who Starts Holiday Shopping Early

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who is taller than most women, went 100 per cent for the new wasp waist.

She picked herself an entire winter wardrobe of eight hourglass dresses.

At the same time Mrs. Roosevelt gave a boost to her husband's early Thanksgiving recommendation, starting her Christmas shopping a month earlier than last year. In proposing Thanksgiving a week earlier this year, the President had reckoned on only a 7-day head start for Christmas business.

"This early visit," his wife said, as she made a rapid-fire purchasing raid on a midtown department store, "coincides with the suggestion for an early Thanksgiving."

In just under 1 hour and 15 minutes, Mrs. Roosevelt bought her wardrobe and presents for at least 15 persons, including her newest grandchild, John Roosevelt Boettiger of Seattle, Wash.

Stylists who helped her pick thin-waisted dresses said Mrs. Mrs. Roosevelt's height was no barrier to her enjoyment of the latest fashion—the tall, short, and medium-sized ladies can have it, they said.

Mrs. Roosevelt also bowed to a wartime vogue by picking a military cut black dress with officers' braid and red vest.

At a luncheon following the shopping tour, Mrs. Roosevelt was awarded the Parents Magazine's annual medal for "outstanding service to children."

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, one of the leading women in the Republican Party and a member of the House from Massachusetts, in making the award, said it was "in recognition and appreciation of her all-embracing interest and concern for the happiness and welfare of all young people."

Mrs. Roosevelt Gets Youth Aid Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Medal for Outstanding Service to Children goes to Mrs, Franklin D. Roosevelt this year for "her all-embracing interest and concern for the happiness and welfare of all young people," Parents' magazine announced Oct. 23. The presentation was made at a luncheon in the Ritz Carleton Hotel, marking the opening of Better Parenthood Week.

Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, Congresswoman from Massachusetts, said that the award was not in recognition of any circumscribed piece of service, but for Mrs. Roosevelt's wide efforts on behalf of children.

"Quick to feel their needs, eager to help them meet their problems, giving of herself unstintedly in their behalf, she has rendered immeasurable and distinguished service to children of all ages," Mrs. Rogers said.

Among those who have received the medal in previous years are Dr. Walter Damrosch and Walt Disney.

Intrepid Canoeist Ends Record Trip

GREEN RIVER, Wyo. (AP)—A Pennsylvania taxidermist has completed the first solo passage in a motorless kayak of the 1,200 miles of turbulent rapids on the Green and Colorado rivers.

Four times Charles F. Mann of York, Pa., faced failure. He was hurled out of his frail, 14-foot canoe-type craft and saw it carried away by the rushing water. But each time the kayak and its lashed-in provisions were washed ashore.

Despite almost daily duckings Mr. Mann arrived at Lees Ferry in trim physical condition. He returned here, modestly recounted his adventures, then started for home by automobile.

Only other person to venture down the stream alone was Buzz Holstrom, Coquille, Ore., who made the voyage two years ago in a sturdier boat.

Alien Mothers Take Civic Steps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Increasing participation on the part of foreign-born women in the life of the Nation as a result of acquiring citizenship, was evidenced here Oct. 24 as 30 foreign-born mothers of school children became members of the Parent-Teachers Association of the Battle Hill junior high school.

According to Miss Jessie E. Evans, teacher of adult education at the school, the women were inspired to greater civic activity upon acquiring citizenship or upon taking the first move to assume it.

"In the future," Miss Eveans said, "these mothers will be more able to interpret America for themselves, rather than relying upon the interpretation given them by their children."

Ex-Yale Head Would Invite German Children, Too, to U. S.

CHICAGO (AP)—Dr. James Rowland Angell, President of the English Speaking Union of the United States, expressed approval Oct. 23 of a suggestion that German children—as well as English—be placed in American homes and schools for the duration of the war.

The former Yale University President, speaking before a Chicago branch of the Union, said:

"I have been asked why we should not take children from both sides of the Maginot Line. My reply is—why not? It is essentially a humane procedure. No one could object to it. But the English Speaking Union could hardly be expected to do this part of it."

Dr. Angell said the proposal to bring English children to this country, which he presented at the meeting, was an extension of the organization's peacetime efforts to promote friendship by an exchange of scholarships and teachers.

Nine N. Y. Movers Are Found Guilty

NEW YORK (AP)—The Office and Loft Movers Association, Inc., nine moving firms and nine individuals, pleaded guilty in Special Sessions Court Oct. 20 to charges of conspiracy and acting in restraint of trade. Specifically, they were accused of violating a section of the General Business Law.

The court fixed Nov. 21 for sentence and released the defendants in bail of $250 each.

Benjamin Heffner, an assistant of Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr., and in charge of the Monopoly Bureau, said the Association of which the firms were members "rigged bids, shared profits and controlled 80 per cent of New York City's office equipment and machinery moving and storage service."

Game Restoration Projects Approved

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes announced Oct. 21 approval of 63 wild-life restoration projects in 30 States.

The United States, he said, would pay 75 per cent of the cost of each project and the States 25 per cent.

States in which the projects are located include Alabama, Maine, Massachusetts, North Carolina, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

Mr. Ickes said that 23 of the projects were intended to develop better techniques of wild-life management; 25 were to improve habitat conditions for wild life and restock lands deficient in game populations, and 15 were to acquire land for State game management areas. He did not disclose where in the States the individual projects were located.

Medical Care Plan For New York Poor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—A 3-point program of study of medical care for the poor has been decided upon by the Medical Society of the County of New York and committees to make the inquiries have been named, it was announced here following a meeting of the Society at the Academy of Medicine recently. The study will embrace (1) medical care for the indigent in New York City, (2) voluntary and co-operative health insurance plans and prepayment cash indemnity insurance, and (3) the economic condition of physicians in New York City.

Dr. Kingsley Roberts, medical director of the Bureau of Co-operative Medicine, favored a share-cost and spread-cost health insurance system and declared the time opportune for the County Medical Society to take some sort of action in connection with group medical control.

Society Order Reversed; Bridegrooms 'Played Up'

GREENSBORO, N. C., (AP)—Readers of the Greensboro Record could hardly believe their eyes when they turned to the society page.

Instead of beautiful brides and brides-to-be, they found only pictures of bridegrooms and bridegrooms-to-be.

Medical Case Now to Revert To Appeals Court

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Supreme Court's refusal to review a decision upholding the American Medical Association against charges of the Department of Justice that the Association violated the anti-trust laws will send the case back to the local Courts of Appeals. There is some prospect of trial in December.

The Department said in a statement last night:

"The Court only adhered to precedent in refusing to take jurisdiction under such circumstances, except where cases involving similar questions are already pending before the Court or where some outstanding constitutional issue is prepared.

"The action of the Court has no bearing whatsoever on the merits of the case."

The case began when the Department obtained indictments here charging that the Association, two affiliated organizations and a group of doctors conspired to restrain trade by boycotting the Group Health Association, Inc, a co-operative formed to provide its members with medical care.

The Federal District Court here ruled that the practice of medicine was a profession, not a trade, and that the anti-trust law was not involved. The Justice Department sought an immediate review by the Supreme Court, instead of taking the case to the Court of Appeals. The A. M. A. agreed to this procedure.

N. Y. Governor Proclaims Theodore Roosevelt Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Oct. 27 has been proclaimed by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman as Theodore Roosevelt Day. The Governor said he named the day in recognition of the former President's services as a soldier, statesman and President.

"We approach the eighty-first anniversary of Theodore Roosevelt, great American statesman, who typified the ideal American youth and man to such an extent that he may be held forth as an example for the American youth and man of today," the Governor added.

Parties Align for Quebec Vote

QUEBEC, Oct. 24 (CP)—With Provincial autonomy, conscription, and Canada's participation in the European war as issues, the Province of Quebec holds a Legislative Assembly election tomorrow, called by Premier Maurice Duplessis, leader of the Union Nationale Government.

Opposing Mr. Duplessis are the Liberal Party, headed by Abelard Godbout, a former Quebec Premier; and the Action Liberale Nationale, led by Paul Gouin, son of a former Liberal Premier of the Province.

The Government, which won 76 seats to the Liberal Party's 14 in the 1936 election, has 86 candidates—one for each of the seats.

The Liberal Party has 85 candidates; and the Action Liberale Nationale, 56. There are 21 others running under such banners as Conservative, Labor, Communist, National and Co-operative Commonwealth Federation.

Eighty-five of the 86 districts will vote tomorrow, with the contest coming later in the sparsely-settled Charlevoix - Saguenay County district.

The campaign took on national interest when three of Quebec's Representatives in the Dominion Cabinet joined Mr. Godbout in defending the Liberal Ottawa Government. They are Justice Minister Ernest Lapointe, Public Works Minister P. J. A. Cardin, and Postmaster General C. G. Power, whose Cabinet positions depend on the result. They contended that Mr. Duplessis was attempting to make political capital by raising the issues of conscription and war participation. They joined Mr. Godbout and Mr. Duplessis himself in voicing opposition to conscription.

Another issue is women's suffrage, incomplete in Quebec Province, where women may vote only in Federal elections. The Union Nationale Party has not committed itself, but the other two have advocated suffrage.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

Scandinavia: Where Briton and Teuton Meet

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"Scandinavia takes its place for discussion today—brought into the news as it has been by the meeting of the three Scandinavian kings and the President of Finland, seeking a solution to the Soviet push into the Baltic. What makes up Scandinavia? Well, primarily Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Iceland—but Finland is considered part of the Scandinavian group, having once belonged to Sweden.

"Scandinavia is famous for its democracy, its peace, its lack of poverty, its lack of class distinction, its great success with co-operatives and for orderliness and neatness—among other things. And right here I see a question coming. What is it?"

Question: "You raise what has long been a puzzle to me—the combination of democracy, as a British and French characteristic, with orderliness and other Teutonic characteristics. Are the Scandinavians really one race?"

Answer: "Yes, except for the Finns who have a special place. They are members of the great Teuton family—Nordic blonds. Many of them are tall with long faces, blue eyes and light hair. They are cousins to both the German and the British. Their languages are related to German and English. The Scandinavian peoples can easily understand each other, though each nation has its own language and each glories in its own literature. However, they read one another's books and papers and attend common conferences."

Question: "Is it that the Scandinavian Teutons are quite different from the other Teutonic peoples?"

Answer: "Not basically. There is much solidarity in the whole Teuton world which includes Holland and most of Switzerland as well as the whole of Germany. Traveling in Europe you can easily discern a general Teutonic culture from Spitzbergen in North Norway to Bern and Graz. It is marked by those desirable qualities of solidity, thoroughness, love for the home, poetry, a sense of duty, cleanliness, general enlightenment, well-tended fields, good roads, robust, rosy-cheeked people. Also by an attachment to beauty, an appreciation of music, conservation of natural resources and orderliness."

Question: "Then why aren't the Scandinavians just like the Germans? Why are they democratic while the Germans prefer strong leadership and autocracy?"

Answer: The Teutonic is but one influence in Scandinavia. On the other side we have the British influence. The British have a freer spirit than many Teutons. British institutions and the British way of looking at things have been sources of great inspiration in the northern lands. Again, commercially these countries are within the British sphere. Their banking, commerce, and industry are largely adapted to British needs. Denmark, for instance, actually is economically more closely connected with Great Britain than are many parts of the empire! British democracy has been a pattern and inspiration for the development of Scandinavian politics. So you see the Scandinavians are a wholesome combination of much that is the best in both Germany and Britain—a fact which has lead many wishers for world peace and development to hope for closer British and German co-operation so that these Scandinavian achievements might spread over much more of Europe."

Question: "Isn't another reason for the Scandinavian difference from the German people the fact that the northern countries live on peninsulas and have therefore led peaceful and unintruded-upon lives?"

Answer: "They do live on such peninsulas—but their history is far from peaceful until the last century. For centuries the Scandinavian countries were mixed up in Europe's conflicts. Sweden and Denmark were both great international factors, ruled by dynasties with vast ambitions. Thoroughly imperialistic, they often invaded foreign lands. Even Hitler's conquests pale besides some of Sweden's. Scandinavia also was involved in Napoleon's wars."

Question: "Then it is not geography that makes Scandinavians peaceful?"

Answer: "No. Many other factors must be considered. One is religion. All the Scandinavians are Protestant so there is no inter-sect conflict. A free, united allegiance to native, progressive churches, gives a concerted strength to these lands. All these people are basically ethical, self-reliant, independent and fair. They are practical, stubbornly devoted to what they consider right and willing to play fair. Their literature is humane, striving towards justice."

Question: "Do the Finns have a number of good qualities like the other Scandinavians? This is interesting since they are of another race?"

Answer: "Yes they do — all of which puts a question mark on the value of race as such rather than racial ideas, which can be exported. The world thinks of the Finns as the champions at long-distance running, remembering Paavo Nurmi. But they excel in many other things. Spiritually, economically and politically they are on a level with the other Northern countries. They are a hard-working, agricultural people. Land is well distributed and almost every family owns some. Co-operatives, as in the rest of Scandinavia, are highly developed. The people are solid, sober, clean and enterprising.

"And now we just have time to hear our guest speaker for the day, that good friend of people everywhere, R. H. Markham, who continues this discussion on Fireside Page 79."

Where Progressive Policies Flourish

James Sawders; Cushing

Land of the Vikings: Composite of Past, Present and Future

Picturesque scenes in Scandinavia: 1. Grain elevators at the Danish city of Aarhus. 2. Artist decorating procelain at Danish Royal Porcelain Works. 3. Norwegian peasant lad from the Setesdal Valley. 4. The busy wharf district of Bergen, Norway. 5. Modern headquarters of the Swedish Co-operative Societies in Stockholm. 6. Swedish peasant girl in her Sunday go-to-meeting finery. Of such an assortment of peoples, places, pursuits is Scandinavia made.

Model Lands and People Feature Scandinavia

By R. H. Markham

Describing Scandinavia is like writing a fairy tale. It gives one the impression he is making things up. Even the soberest and most unemotional portrayal of Scandinavian civilization is stirring.

This development is of comparatively recent origin. Norway has been independent only since 1905. A quarter of a century ago the Swedish King possessed the right to create cabinets, just as he wished. Fifty years ago "Denmark was on the verge of disintegration." These peoples have very frequently gone to war against one another, subjugated and pillaged one another, combined with outside powers against one another, swapped their own peoples and lands back and forth, and engaged in vast imperialistic wars. Such a background makes the present picture seem all the brighter.

The most striking achievement of Scandinavia is peace. Norway and Sweden have not been engaged in any war for a century; Denmark not since 1864. Scandinavia withdrew from the imperialistic arena after the Napoleonic wars, and ever since has devoted itself to peaceful progress. The people settle their many acute and complicated problems by peaceful means.

Liberty in Unity

Liberty in unity is Scandinavia's ideal. Each nation is separate and independent, but all co-operate in perfect harmony. There is no United States of Scandinavia, but a sort of Co-operative of Scandinavian peoples. This is the world's foremost example of voluntary international co-ordination; it provides a maximum of independence with a maximum of solidarity.

Nowhere is self-government better developed. Both "left" and "right" authoritarianism is shunned. Socialists abound, are very energetic, very conscientious, and very influential, but they do not advocate a dictatorship of the proletariat. Naziism has but few supporters. Co-ordination and social integration, with a fair deal for all is the general ideal. One may say, there is more liberalism than conservatism, though each is tempered by the other. The Scandinavians of all classes play fair.

The contrast between wealth and poverty is not very glaring. There isn't very much pretension and less snobbishness than in most places. Scandinavians are reserved but not many are exclusive. Even the three kings live a good deal like their fellow citizens.

Small Land Holdings

This feeling of freedom and equality is accompanied by unusual economic individuality and independence. Small holdings abound, and seem to be increasing. Only six per cent of the farms in Denmark, for instance, are held by tenants. A very large per cent of all Scandinavians are free holders. Most live in the country or small towns. Only 30 per cent of the Norwegians dwell in cities and in the category of "cities" are reckoned very small settlements.

In flat, fertile little Denmark, nearly four fifths of which is under cultivation, there is no isolation, but much individuality. The land is thickly settled and intensively tended in the most modern ways by the people who own it. One sixth of it is divided into very small holdings, one sixth remains in fairly large holdings and two thirds contains farms averaging 60 acres each. For the last 40 years the number of small land-holders has been increasing at the expense of the large farms.

In Sweden, also, 80 per cent of all agricultural land is in small holdings, and two thirds of the people live in the country.

This cutting up of the land into such small parcels might mean general impoverishment and a primitive type of agriculture, because a peasant family with 10 acres of land could hardly procure modern machinery. But that is not the case. This problem is solved by a co-operative economy. In Denmark, especially, but to a large degree in the whole of Scandinavia, producers, consumers, and investors work together.

They have been prepared for this by heroic educational activity, carried on by the State and private societies interested in popular progress. The people are educated how to work effectively and live abundantly. Villages, fields, town dwellings, factories, forests, all testify to this truth. The people are very human and of course have all kinds of human weaknesses. They like to make money, as other people do, but still they have created a society in which both freedom and order prevail, where modern efficiency does not stifle the development of individual personality, and rugged individualism does not prevent collective action.

Balance

Scandinavia is a place of balance. It is as famous for its sport as for its dramas of herring. Men work wisely and play heartily. They believe in duty and they believe in pleasure. They eat a great variety of delicious sandwiches, fish, preserves, pastry, and the like, but are not given to self-indulgence. Men are deeply religious and seek God, but also ardently seek beauty.

They keep the liquor traffic under control. In social insurance they are among the first in the world. They act carefully, yet are anything but sluggish; their coffee houses are as quiet as libraries, but the people in them are very alert; the Scandinavians eschew militarism, but are exceptionally virile. They are intensely nationalistic, but use that passion to elevate themselves, not to suppress others.

They have achieved what others dreamed of. Yesterday they were what others are today. They give us a right to hope that our tomorrow will be like their today. If so, it will be good.

A Viking Comes Back

Eric saw a moving picture last night. At least he thought he did. He fell to sleep over his books and as his eye lids went down, a curtain went up—on a marvelous drama.

Eric is a high school student. He lives in a log house in a little forest town of lower Sweden, milks a cow, chops wood, daily tramps five miles to school, does his home work in a bare room on a rough table, sleeps on a rather hard bed under coarse blankets, and is surrounded by snow six months of the year. It's a monotonous life with nothing more exciting than fighting storms or sending giant logs down ice-covered slopes. Eric dreads spending the rest of his life in such a place; he longs for a great day, when he will go places and see things.

Eric Sees Things

Last night he saw things. They were Vikings, in graceful ships with high defiant prows, billowy sails and rows of long, strong oars. The men had stringing moustaches, flowing hair, high foreheads, bristling eye brows, blue eyes that pierced through mists and clouds, read all the stars, lept over all horizons.

The Vikings bore such names as Eric the Red, Olaf the White, Knut the Curly, and were wild adventurers. They carried swords, clanked about in wide-topped boots, whistled through their teeth, yelled "heave ho" here, "heave ho" there, and sailed seven seas, in raids on half the continents.

Fierce men, accompanied by fiercier women with long braids of golden hair, were discovering America, invading Ireland, plundering Scotland, subduing England, ruling Russia, overrunning Germany, establishing themselves in France, preparing to reign over Britain, penetrating into Turkey, sacking Italy, exploring Africa.

That was a grand sight for Eric. If he had known he was asleep he'd have asked never to be awakened. He'd have wished he might climb into one of those Viking boats and sail through the centuries.

Viking Appears

Instead of that a big tall Viking left the stage and came to him, stamping grandly down the aisle, lofty helmet on his head, swinging sword at his side.

"Hello, mate," he said, stopping before the youth.

"Hello, chief," the young wood-chopper exclaimed a-quiver from the honor that had been given him.

"What's your name?" Viking asked.

"Eric."

"A grand name," continued Viking. "He was our greatest explorer. He discovered America. Be proud of your name."

"Aw, Chief," objected the milk-boy sighing, "I can't be proud. I'm ashamed. Here I am an Eric. But all I do is milk a cow and study geometry. I want to be a Viking, stand up in a boat, discover new worlds, conquer England, rule Russia. I want adventure. I came a thousand years too late."

"No, my son," Viking interposed. "Now is the time for adventure."

"What do you mean, Chief?" protested Eric, rising respectfully, but puzzled. "I'd like to go down into Germany, as Gustav Adolfus, to save somebody, or invade Russia, as King Charles, to drive back barbarians. We Norsemen used to be a mighty power, but look at us now, cooped up in this little country, milking cows and sawing wood!"

"We never were a greater force than today," Viking said firmly. "Now is our epoch. This is the moment for adventurous Norsemen.

Contrasts

"We old Vikings destroyed; you new Vikings build. Take from us old pirates daring, self-reliance, love of new paths, and a passion for freedom, but nothing more.

"We robbed people; you give to people. Because of us, Norseman meant terror; because of you, Norseman means blessing. Where we went, lights went out; where you go lights are kindled. We brought war; you bring peace. Our songs were battle hymns; yours are hymns of love to God and man.

"We old Vikings turned things upside down; you new Vikings consolidate and stabilize. Norse poets set the hearts of the world a-singing. Norse story tellers put half the world's children to sleep; Norse prophets inspire mankind to reforms. Norse scientists snatch golden secrets from nature as we snatched golden plunder from churches.

"Norsemen give an example of centennial harmony to a warring world. They show a machine-ridden epoch how capital and labor may be friends. While others deepen the abyss that divides rich and poor, Norsemen close it. 'Tis they who best show a quarreling world the way of brotherhood. Among Norsemen city helps country, state helps state, nation aids nation, the factory supplements the farm, buyer and seller clasp hands at the market place; the artist sits at the pig herd's hearth."

Bright Future

The old Viking grew eloquent and his face glowed—as though he were sailing into a morning sun, or cleaving a raging sea.

"We old pirates saw but the edge of life," he said. "We only skirted winding windy shores and clung to straggling rivers. We kept on the fringe of things. But the whole world is yours. The nations come to your doors to learn. They stop at your thresholds to listen. They pause at your gardens to gaze.

"Eric the Red, discovered a new continent, but didn't know it from a sea gull's cove. You modern Erics make new worlds. You squeeze them out of atoms, lure them out of aeons, charm them out of ether waves. We old Vikings are as toy adventurers beside you; our ships, for ponds where kiddies play. I was born a thousand years too soon!"

A book dropped. Eric started. He rubbed his eyes and sighed and sadly said, "What do you think of that?"

Read On—

Country Life in Norway—by Axel H. Oxholm in the National Geographic for April 1939.
The Gulf Stream credited with enabling one-third of the people in this far-north, mountainous land to prosper on farms.

Farm-Labor Relations in Scandinavia — by Marquis W. Childs in the Autumn 1938 Yale Review.
Study of Scandinavian efforts to strike a balance between the standirds of the farm and city.

Social Problems and Policies in Sweden —in the Annals of The American Academy of Political and Social Science, May 1938.
Series of articles on Sweden's handling of a dozen or more social problems.

How the Scandinavians Do It—by Marquis W. Childs in September 1938 Harpers.
In these northern European countries labor rules democratically despite left and right critics and neighboring dictatorships.

Scandinaviana

Population
Strictly speaking, there are 13,014,000 Scandinavians, namely 3,735,000 Danes; 6,267,000 Swedes; 2,895,000 Norwegians; 117,000 Icelanders. The Finns, who from many points of view might be considered to belong to the same group, add 3,810,000 to the number.

Geography
Geographically, the Scandinavian lands are very large, but for the purpose of human habitation quite tiny. Sweden resembles a large Christmas stocking, with a little bit of candy in the toe; the candy is the people. Norway is a long belt with a tiny edge of lace on one side and end; that lace is the people. They inhabit parts of the shore and a few of the valleys. Denmark is a little more than half as big as Maine.

Gulf Stream
These are the most northern civilized countries in the world and they would be barren, white wastes of snow and ice, were it not for the kindly Gulf Stream. The sweltering heat that Texas and Louisiana experience in summer really heats up the Gulf Stream for Norway and Sweden.

Germans Seize U. S. Ship Calling Cargo Contraband

TROMSO, Norway, Oct. 24 (AP)—Norwegian officials announced today that the German cruiser Emden had captured the American steamer City of Flint as a contraband carrier after the steamer had rescued 38 British seamen.

The City of Flint, in the hands of a German prize crew of 17, put into Norwegian water off Tromsö Oct. 20 to land 38 seamen from a torpedoed British freighter, the 5,044-ton Stonegate, and to take on fresh water. The 42 crewmen of the American vessel were still aboard when it disappeared Oct. 21, bound for Kola, Russian Arctic port near Murmansk, where it arrived Oct. 22.

[Soviet port authorities at Murmansk were reported today to be detaining the City of Flint after interning the German crew which brought it into Kola Bay as a prize under war contraband regulations.

Soviet Russia today told the United States Government that full information would be furnished as soon as available concerning the American steamship City of Flint, which was captured by a German sea raider and sent to a Soviet Arctic port.

United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt, in an interview with Vladimir Potemkin, Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, asked for details of the ship's capture and the fate of her 42 crew members.]

Home for Crew

Authorities in Moscow expressed belief that the American crew would be sent home from the Russian port. They said that before it was stopped by the Emden the City of Flint had picked up from lifeboats 38 survivors from the Stonegate who said their ship had been torpedoed and sunk a week before the American ship's arrival here. The steamer was flying the German flag when it reached Tromso.

[The Norwegian port of Tromsö is on the Atlantic, north of the Arctic Circle. To reach Kola Bay, on which Murmansk is located, it would have been necessary for the ship to skirt more than 300 miles of Norway's northern coast from the Atlantic into the Berents Sea.

The Stonegate was operated by the Turnbull, Scott Shipping Company, Ltd., of London.]

The picking up of the Stonegate's survivors was the City of Flint's second act of mercy since the European war started. It carried 220 survivors of the sunken British Athenia to Halifax, Nova Scotia. The Athenia was sunk Sept. 3.

Twenty-four hours after the Stonegate's seamen were taken aboard by the American vessel the cruiser Emden—bearing the same name as one of the most famous German raiders of the World war—seized it, say Norwegian authorities.

Cargo Contraband

The Emden's commander declared that the City of Flint's cargo of tractors, leather, and other shipments consigned to Glasgow and Liverpool was contraband and placed a prize crew on the ship.

[The 4,963-ton City of Flint was said by Tass to have been en route from New York to Manchester, England, with a 3,700-ton cargo of tractors, grain, fruit, leather, and wax.]

When the vessel reached Tromsö the commander of the prize crew asked Norwegian permission to land the 38 Stonegate survivors. He classified them as prisoners of war.

This permission was granted and the Stonegate seamen were landed. The British sailors later were sent to England by way of Bergen after the British Consul here provided them with clothing.

The prize crew also was permitted to take on water in accordance with international law covering seized ships taken to neutral ports.

Norwegian authorities ordered the City of Flint's captors to take it out of territorial waters within 24 hours and a torpedo boat escorted it beyond the three-mile limit. The ship stood by, however, until the late evening when it disappeared in the North.

Inquiry in Berlin

Meanwhile, the United States Embassy at Berlin was instructed to make informal inquiry of the German Government as to the seizure of the City of Flint.

The method of presenting this inquiry had not yet been determined. It would cover the vessel's whereabouts and other details.

Authoritative sources said the War Ministry was investigating the City of Flint case, but there was no confirmation of its seizure by the Germany Navy nor word of its whereabouts.

The German Admiralty and the Propaganda Ministry said early today that they had no knowledge of the American freighter City of Flint being seized by a German raider.

"No report of such action has arrived here thus far," the Admiralty spokesman said. However, he suggested that inquirers check the Admiralty again later in the day.

Emden Is Fast

The German cruiser Emden, reported the captor of the American steamer City of Flint, last was known in use as a training ship for cadets, the authoritative manual, "Jane's Fighting Ships," asserts.

Laid down in December, 1921, at Wilhelmshaven, and commissioned Oct. 15, 1925, the Emden originally was designed for foreign service, Jane's reports, and particular attention thus was paid to its accommodations.

Its masts and funnels were altered in 1926-27, and in 1934 it was converted to an oil burner. It has a displacement of 5,400 tons and is 493¾ feet long at the waterline. Its normal complement is 534 men.

In trials, it exceeded the speed of 27.5 knots for which it was designed.

Pocket Ship Busy

OSLO, Norway, Oct. 24 (AP)—The German "pocket battleship" Deutschland, speedy 10,000-ton fighting ship, was reported by authoritative sources today to have been the vessel which sank the British freighter Stonegate in the Middle Atlantic.

Thirty-eight survivors of the Stonegate were picked up by the United States freighter City of Flint, which later was captured by a German raider.

[In London an Admiralty spokesman said today there was "no present confirmation" of a report that the German "pocket battleship" Deutschland had slipped through the British blockade and sunk the British steamship Stonegate.]

The British seamen were landed by the City of Flint's prize crew at Troms,ö Northern Norwegian port, and later proceeded to Bergen en route home after being aided by British officials.

Atlantic Rescue

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Maritime Commission announced today that the steamship Crown City of the Government-owned American Pioneer Line had rescued 36 members of the crews of two British freighters in the North Atlantic.

The Commission said the rescue brought to more than 700 the number of survivors picked up by American ships since the start of the European war.

The report from the Crown City did not disclose the nature of the trouble in which the two British freighters were involved, nor the spot of rescue. It was indicated, however, that this spot must have been in the vicinity of a point about 260 miles from Gibraltar.

Hitler-Stalin Deal and Grew's Speech Jar Japan; China Friendly to Both Sides in European War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The speech by United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew telling the Japanese people that America disapproves of Japan's policy in China, is having the effect of speeding a basic realignment of national thinking.

Mr. Grew's frank remarks at a luncheon meeting of the Japan-America Society have been greeted with suave evasions and "explanations" in official quarters. But the public is seizing upon words of a respected outsider as confirmation of doubts that have grown despite the rosy picture painted by official propaganda.

Liked and honored in Japan for his long service there, Mr. Grew will soon have the opportunity of presenting his views in formal negotiations. Foreign Minister Kichisaburo Nomura is to meet the American Ambassador in a series of conferences.

After two years of subsistence on intellectual fantasies, born of the "China incident" in large degree, world events have had telling effect in moving the national consciousness toward sounder thinking as a basis for real and lasting solutions.

Opportunism and deception were the keynotes of militaristic guidance through the period which now seems happily at an end. Ever since the Kwantung Army made its dramatic stroke in Manchuria in the autumn of 1931, when the world was wracked by unprecedented economic depression and torn by doubts and dissensions of various kinds, the Japanese leaders have tended to synchronize additional important aggressive steps with some phase of international preoccupation

Possible Coups Ruled Out

The last general phase of that sort was the anti-British campaign in both Japan and China while Britain was trying to find a way of peace out of the troubles in Europe. A logical continuation of this course would have meant some such coup as the Japanese seizure of Shanghai or Hong Kong simultaneous with the outbreak of war in Europe—but before this time came, Japan had suffered the terrific jar of seeing the anti-Comintern Axis break through Germany's conclusion of trade and nonaggression treaties with Soviet Russia.

There had been previous jolts, notably the American notice of abrogation of the 1911 treaty of commerce and navigation, followed by Britain's firmer attitude against Japan, but without a doubt the German-Russian compacts were the most staggering blows Japan had taken in many years They struck at the whole basis of Japanese ideology as applied both to Asia and to Europe.

Japan had learned to believe that any sort of truce with "Red bolshevism" was beyond consideration, either for itself or for such a country as Germany. When the Germans calmly joined hands with Russia it was more than a shift in international balances—it was a blow at Japan's deepest beliefs. It was the opening wedge to realization that some, at least, of these beliefs were fantasies. This represented a deep emotional shock, and in Japan, a land of very sentimental, emotional people, such a thing can be devastating.

Shift to Middle Ground

Not in many years have Japanese leaders been so sobered, from all indications. Now, and probably for some time to come, the desire is to walk down the middle of the street attending strictly to business. But this is not an easy thing to do because of the China involvement and all the complications growing out of it.

Three quarters of Japan's foreign trade outside the "yen bloc" is with countries now fully occupied in dealing with others. America had 40 per cent, Britain 25 per cent, Germany and other continental European nations 10 per cent. Again, 70 per cent of Manchuria's soya bean crop went to Germany. The disruption of Japan's external economic structure is beyond immediate calculation.

While harassing Britain to the utmost, Japan still was drawing upon Britain for short-term credits and 36 per cent of its wheat, 81 per cent of its raw wool, 38 per cent of its raw cotton (including Egypt and the Sudan), 56 per cent of its rubber, over 80 per cent of its manganese, 10 per cent of its copper, 98 per cent of its nickel—while at the same time selling its goods to Britain. Its essential contacts with most of its big markets and supply sources have snapped in large degree.

America is of course much in Japan's mind, but with the new dawn of understanding, very little encouragement is seen in that quarter. On the one hand there is the recent notice of abrogation of the 1911 treaty of commerce and navigation, implying a positive menace from next Jan. 26—just what the full consequences may be remains to be seen. On the other hand there is the war in Europe which means that bigger, stronger nations will outbid Japan for supplies. Everyone now stanchly says "We must depend on ourselves," but nobody explains just how this is to be done.

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Incidents in Far Eastern Conflict

Emperor Hirohito, mounted on his charger Snow, inspects at Tokyo thousands of cadets from whom future generals may be chosen. The undeclared war with China still rages. The lower picture, from Peking, indicates the anti-British propaganda encouraged by the Japanese militarists.

Press Applauds

CHUNGKING, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Chinese press variously welcomed the speech made by United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew in Tokyo as "crying out loudly as a lion's roar," "a direct, clear warning to the Japanese military" and "evidence that a bright era has dawned for the Far East."

(Mr. Grew declared that American opinion "deeply resents" much that the Japanese Army is doing in China.)

Russians Expand Chinese Aid; More Planes and Guns Sent

HONG KONG, Oct. 24 (AP)—Increasing numbers of Soviet Russian planes, guns, and military technicians have appeared in China during the recent weeks which have witnessed new success by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's armies against Japan and revived strength in his Air Force.

Reliable sources today estimated that 500 Russian technicians already are in China and said that additional supplies of tanks, anti-aircraft guns, and other war materials were on their way from Russia.

Chinese spokesmen, both here and in China's provisional capital, Chungking, said the Soviet military aid was the outgrowth of a Chinese-Soviet trade pact concluded last June and subsidiary military and economic agreements reached before war started in Europe.

Terms of those agreements never have been disclosed, but Chinese officials have said privately that they were promised Russian war supplies worth between $30,000,000 and $100,000,000.

What China promised in return has remained secret, but Chinese officials intimated they had pledged Chinese raw materials for repayment to Moscow.

Most of China's easily exportable raw materials, however, are in southern provinces far from the Russian frontier and are earmarked largely for use in liquidating a $25,000,000 credit from the United States Import-Export Bank.

These factors have strengthened the belief of foreign observers that China granted economic concessions to Russia in Sinkiang, the vast western province which borders Russian Turkestan.

Sinkiang, a territory of 500,000 square miles, is believed to contain gold, oil, and other unexploited resources.

Chinese vigorously deny that their agreements with Moscow have been made in connection with any Russian military demands which would violate China's sovereignty over Sinkiang, as some Japanese quarters have charged.

Several years ago the Soviet Union prepared for exploiting Sinkiang, a huge part of the heart of Asia, by completing the Turksib Railway with feeder-highways to the border of Chinese Turkestan. Only arduous caravan routes served the region previously.

Whatever the terms of any Chinese-Soviet agreements, the effect became apparent as early as last August when new Russian pursuit planes, pilots and ground-crews began to augment Chiang Kai-shek's forces. Subsequently Russian-manned antiaircraft batteries were seen in action against the Japanese at many points along the Yangtze valley.

Lately Russian-made bombers have strengthened the Chinese Air Force. Authoritative sources said these planes were the craft which 10 days ago carried out a successful raid on Japanese bases near Hankow.

Informed Chinese quarters declared that Russian advice contributed to Chinese success in breaking up the Japanese offensive in Hunan Province two weeks ago.

Chinese insisted that Russian aid came through agreement between Chungking and Moscow and that Chinese Communists had not acted as intermediaries.

Far East Parley

TOKYO, Oct. 24 (AP)—Domei, Japanese news agency, reported yesterday that plans were nearing completion for arbitration of Japanese-Soviet Russian differences over the border between Manchukuo and Outer Mongolia.

The Foreign Office presumably was getting ready to open negotiations upon the arrival of Constantin Smetanin, new Russian Ambassador to Tokyo.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—China's leaders at Chungking are taking a cautious attitude toward whirling events in other parts of the world. There is, however, an interesting contrast in their view on the European war. Japan has reason to dislike both sides; China is in precisely the opposite position.

Whereas the Japanese have been conducting an anti-British campaign in both Japan and occupied areas of China, the Chinese have had British help and sympathy. And whereas the Germans have now joined hands with Japan's "bogy," Soviet Russia, China has consistently received munitions from both Germany and Russia while it was only after long insistence that Japan — using the lever of an anti-Comintern Axis now broken squarely in the middle—persuaded Berlin to withdraw China's German military advisers.

The Chinese view probably can best be compared with that of an elephant going over a bridge and testing each step in advance. Chungking must consider its own troubles above everything else. Self-preservation is the first law, and neutrality in the European conflict the obvious course. In considering international policies, the Chinese start with a situation where their view is clear with regard to only one country—Japan. All others are potential or presumed friends, but not one can now be wholly depended upon for much lasting and concrete aid.

Sympathy With Democracies

Obviously, Chinese sympathies must lie fundamentally with the democracies. But Germany has traded with China, supplied China with munitions, and kept the military mission in China long after Japan had launched its attack in the present war. The von Falkenhausen group helped at Shanghai, at Nanking, and from Hankow. It put its stamp on the whole Chinese military machine and meanwhile German traders in China have never concealed their wish that Berlin take a "realistic" rather than an "ideological" view—that is, favor China's cause rather than Japan's.

There are reasons for China to feel encouraged by the general trend of events, although the outbreak of European war naturally brought upon China as upon Japan certain problems. All markets and sources of supply of major consequence have been upset, and world communications as well—this latter point affecting China more than Japan because Japan has extensive shipping lines and China has none. At the same time, China is more nearly self-sufficient than Japan. This is a condition born of various necessities including lack of capital and Japan's strangling of China's supply lines.

Chinese Seek New Ties

The Chinese view with optimism Japan's virtual isolation from world sympathy. They know that the Japanese have damaged everyone's interest in China, with natural consequences in the way of estranging the sympathies of even those Japan considered as friendly, such as the Germans. At the same time, the Western world is preoccupied with its own urgent problems and it is impossible for China to enjoy a confident assumption of strong, continued help from any quarter.

Japan was rashly over-confident concerning German loyalty to a cause which, in its Far East aspects, was fundamentally contrary in many of its aspects to the German interest. China sees no comparable peril, as it is not harming anyone as Japan harmed the trade of Germans in China, but nevertheless it quite rightly believes caution is in order.

Thus far, China's course is to push its exports as rapidly as may be, considering its own internal exigencies and the difficulties of shipping goods out; to try to hold fast to its friends; and to strengthen new ties in any possible quarters. Russia is probably one of the greatest of the imponderables. Thus far, the Russians have supported China and they have indulged in numerous border quarrels with the Japanese—but the Russian leaders are in an extremely "realistic" frame of mind, and the possibility of a nonaggression treaty with Japan is never to be excluded. Russia has offered such a pact in the past and Japan refused. Germany's example may have given Japan some new ideas.

Where Columbus Landed But a Spot on Map

San Salvador, about three quarters the size of Staten Island, in New York Bay, is an island of the Bahamas group. Generally believed the place where Columbus first set foot on American soil, San Salvador is 12 miles long by from five to seven wide.

Finland's Income Cut by War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Oct. 24—Effects of the war on at least one neutral country are seen in Finland's revised budget published here Oct. 22, in which it is estimated that the Government's revenue would be cut nearly 1,179,000,000 Finnish marks (about $21,222,000) as a result of restrictions on trade, and resulting drop in customs revenue.

The budget, submitted to the Diet for approval estimated the Government's revenue would be pared from 5,767,000,000 to 4,588,000 marks.

To meet this reduction in income considerable custs in expenditures are necessary. The revised budget provides that expenditures be cut from 5,752,000,000 marks, to 5.007,000,000.

The difference between income and expenditures is to be made up from Government funds and the 500,000,000 marks defense loan announced next week.

Moreover, strict economies are ordered by the budget. A total of 200,000,000 Finnish marks originally earmarked for fortifications of the Aaland Islands, was dropped from the budget.

In Finland's 1939 ordinary budget, customs revenue totaled about 1,656,000,000 marks (about $31,464,000) the largest source of revenue. The next largest revenue sources was from direct taxes, with 961,000,000 marks income.

Foreign trade in 1938 was handled principally with Great Britain. Trade with Germany was second largest in volume, and with Sweden third.

Since the outbreak of the war, trade, particularly in the Baltic Sea, has been considerably curtailed as the result of German contraband control.

Americans in Shanghai Ask Aid of Washington

SHANGHAI, Oct. 24 (AP)—Cornell S. Franklin, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, said today he believed differences between International Settlement police and Chinese agents of the local Japanese-controlled regime would be settled without further violence.

Mr. Franklin made the statement after a conference with the Japanese Consul General, Yoshiaki Miura; Fu Siao-en, puppet Mayor of the Japanese-held portion of Shanghai, and the commander of the Italian defense sector of the Settlement.

Recent clashes on the borders of the Settlement, in which several Chinese have been killed, caused a group of American residents to adopt resolutions yesterday asking increased Washington support to maintain the American position in Shanghai.

Meanwhile, the United States Consul General, Clarence E. Gauss, filed with the Japanese Consulate charges that Japanese commercial interests were attempting to monopolize the Chinese egg exporting business at the expense of American eggpackers in China.

American exporters complained that Japanese packers, "with the backing of Japanese bayonets," were establishing a monopoly which is keeping American plants idle.

American egg exporters in Tsingtao made similar complaints.

U. S. Bias Seen

MOSCOW, Oct. 24 (AP)—A special dispatch from Shanghai to the Government newspaper Izvestia today accused the United States of trying to block improvement in Soviet Russian-Japanese relations.

Quoting "responsible quarters," the dispatch said, "agents of Washington are active" in trying to put pressure on the Japanese Government because of Japan's dependence upon imports from the United States.

"Japan would like to improve her relations with the U. S. S. R.," the dispatch added, "but meets great resistance from representatives of the United States because improvement of Soviet-Japanese relations would strengthen Japan—which does not correspond to United States interests."

American representatives, the article said, continued to "consider neutrality of the United States a comfortable mask necessary to cover the policy of isolation of Japan and for upsetting the relations between Japan and the U. S. S. R."

Germans Seek to Recapture Border Town Held by French

PARIS, Oct. 24 (AP)—For the first time since Oct. 18, communiqués from the Western Front are reporting activity other than sporadic artillery fire and brief encounters between scouts hunting for prisoners.

French military commentators reported today that three German assaults on a German village held by French outposts in the Warndt Forest had been repulsed. The Warndt Forest includes the only places where the French still hold any of the German territory occupied at the beginning of the war.

Patrol attacks on the Village, which was not identified, coincided with increasing German pressure on the French lines Oct. 23, they said.

It was emphasized the action was localized, being one of a series of raids in which German troops were aiming at recovery of the few remaining portions of German soil held by the French.

Military dispatches said the French also made a raid, seizing a German post east of the Moselle River, taking several prisoners and capturing a machine gun. A French ambush north of Forbach brought capture of a German lieutenant of artillery.

While the French strengthened Moselle outposts near the Luxemburg border, the Rhine front was reported completely calm.

Increased German activities coincided with clearing weather after rains which sent numerous streams to the flood stage.

England Furthers Propaganda; Radiocasts Prisoners' Names

NEW YORK (AP)—The British are trying out a new plan to have their propaganda take hold in Germany—seeking to have the Germans tune in on a radio broadcast of news items favorable to the Allies by sandwiching in the names of German prisoners of war.

The Columbia Broadcasting System, describing the new persuasive method Oct. 20, said the German language is spoken throughout the daily broadcast from 10:15 to 10:45 p. m., Berlin time (4:15 to 4:45 p. m., eastern standard time).

The radiocasts originate in the studios of the British Broadcasting Corporation. Twenty names are read daily. Ten names are repeated from the list of the day before and 10 new ones are added.

Columbia said the program was beamed toward Germany from powerful short-wave transmitters in Daventry, England. The actual reading of the names takes only about half a minute; the rest of the time is given over to the reading of the news items.

Columbia gave this as a sample of the broadcast:

"The Anglo-French-Turkish pact means a diplomatic defeat for Germany. Germany tried very hard to hamper the negotiations among the three friendly powers. Herr von Ribbentrop played an active role in Germany's attempts to wreck the agreement in advance. He persuaded the Soviet Union to insist that Turkey close the Dardanelles. . . ."

Then, after some further talk, the announcer went on:

"Two German U-boat officers will be buried with high military honors at Edinburgh. They are U-Boatmen Seidel and Schleicher. Fifty officers and sailors will attend the services, priests will officiate, and wreaths will be laid by officers and troops who participated in yesterday's battle."

This was followed by the reading of anti-Nazi comments from newspapers in neutral countries.

Meanwhile, the Berlin Radio, Columbia declared, had little to say about the Turkish-Allied pact, but its short-wave broadcasts featured unqualified statements that "England already has lost the hunger-blockade war."

The radiocast, according to Columbia, said England "is a Country without peasants," that although 80 per cent of its soil is arable, only 5 per cent is under cultivation.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Project to Provide Rural Students With High School

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Alberta's Plan: Houses in Which Boys and Girls Work and Study

Pupils From Sparsely Settled Farm Regions Live in Well Run Dormitories Near Schools and Do Chores

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lethbridge, Alta.

With Alberta schools entered upon another year under the revised system inaugurated by the Hon. William Aberhart, Minister of Education, the handicaps of rural students in this sparsely settled part of the Dominion are disappearing.

The large school unit system, comparable in some respects to the county system in the United States, is reducing overhead costs, the Department of Education claims, a saving to districts last year of $50,000 being shown. Then, too, a marked improvement in school-room efficiency and student interest is claimed, for the bringing together of rural students to a center with modern school equipment and perhaps in general a more highly skilled staff is a factor already having its effect.

But a development that is attracting wide attention in meeting the problem of isolated students is the school dormitory, three of which were operated last year. More will be started in the coming school year.

Problems Difficult

Education authorities, not to mention parents, in the province have been faced for many years with the difficulty of supplying facilities for students going on into the secondary educational field. These students have faced two alternatives: they may remain in the home school hoping to receive sufficient of the already busy teacher's time to gain credits in high school units, or they may go to one of the larger towns or cities. Both present obvious problems, and the latter a financial problem quite beyond many rural parents. In many parts of Alberta frontier conditions still prevail.

Having in mind providing for rural students a standard of school training comparable to that of the larger centers, Alberta authorities are fostering the school dormitory system. The Taber School Division in southeastern Alberta last season achieved quite notable results in its venture. What was an experiment is quite likely to become a permanent feature in that district.

The students under consideration were located in no fewer than 18 districts and the average distance of the student from a school center is 12 miles. The most remote student's home is 35 miles from a school house. Obviously, high school facilities are all but inaccessible to many students; moreover the population is thinly distributed, and the settlers hard pressed financially because of a period of lean crop years due to drought.

Simplicity Maintained

School vans were tried, but in the winter snow-blocked roads paralyzed country traffic and costs were high. The school board met the situation by establishing two dormitories, one at Taber and the other at Armada. The Taber dormitory accommodated eighteen high school students and the Armada dormitory twenty. Supervisors are in charge of these dormitories. No expensive buildings were erected; the board made use of buildings available. The girls are housed in one building under the supervision of a woman teacher at Armada; at Taber the wife of the dormitory supervisor acts as matron. The boys, living in another house, are supervised by a man teacher. One cook and one dining table serve all the students and supervisors at each plant.

The School Division (county) assumes the cost of providing buildings, permanent equipment, heat, light, water, supervision, and the cook. It is interesting to note the cost to the division ran from $3 to $4 per student per month, considered very reasonable.

Parents of the students are, of course, farmers, and they provide food, beds, bedding, and equipment for the rooms. The cost to the parents is approximately $7 per student per month, of which not more than $2 in cash is required. The balance is paid in credits obtained from supplying the dormitory with food products from the farm: eggs, butter, vegetables, meat, etc. One important item is milk, this being obtained from cows supplied by different parents in turn. Credit is given for the value of the milk less the cost of the feed supplied to the cow.

One boy at the Taber dormitory was able to pay for his board for the month from the net return from the cow. Another student paid his expenses for a week with four pounds of butter and four dozen eggs. A parent who paid $21.50 per student per month in a city the previous school year was able to supply quantities of vegetables to the dormitory. He called this "found money" for it helped him finance his boy through school with farm commodities that otherwise would have been wasted, for there was little market for these products. For a fraction of the $21.50 monthly he put his son through that school year.

Most of the work in the dormitories is done by the students, all of whom take their turn at the various tasks: preparing vegetables, peeling potatoes, dish washing, waiting on tables, cleaning rooms, waxing floors, milking and caring for the cows, carrying coal and water—in short the work these boys and girls would do at home. The rising bell sounds at 7 and breakfast is served at 7:45. From that hour through the day the students work to a schedule, which while not rigid is disciplinary. At 10:15 lights are out. There are play and rest periods and also devotionals led by available clergymen. These are recommended but are not obligatory.

Results Encouraging

It has been found that these dormitories provide valuable training for later life. Selfishness and prejudices are forgotten and necessary adjustments made. A fine co-operative spirit is noticeable, also a sound school spirit. A cheerful, restful atmosphere is maintained and there is an orderliness that is essential. Scholastic progress has shown improvement, and altogether the results thus far have been encouraging.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Like a jolly family group, even though a rather large family, is this wholesome looking crowd of high school boys and girls of one of the co-operative dormitories in Alberta run by the Education Authorities for rural pupils brought in from scattered districts to attend high school. Top—Meal time. The students are at the table in the rear, the supervisors of the dormitory with their two children at the table in the foreground. Center—Each student living in one of the co-operative dormitories has certain tasks and chores to do. Here, the two with their buckets and lanterns are going out to milk the dormitory cow, while the others, both boys and girls, are assigned to dishwashing and cleaning. Bottom—Study time, and this crowd does its home work in old-time farm style, at the dining-room tables. The boys sleep in a separate house but all come together for meals and chores.

War-Time Thinking

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our first speaker challenges us all to do better thinking. We need information, and in getting it we must use it and not let it use us. Thank you, Mr. C., for your good thoughts upon this subject. We share it with all our members herewith.—Chairman.

* * *

California

Dear Members of the Youth Round Table:

When certain of the world's greatest nations are involved in war, there is naturally aroused in most of us a deep desire to do all that is possible to end the conflict and at the same time to correct the errors that caused it. But sometimes in our zeal to do this, we allow our thought to become clouded by propaganda, hate, and fear. As a result, we often replace our usual sense of brotherly love with a sense of dislike for one side in the conflict. Before doing this, we would do well to do as Abraham Lincoln did, when he was confronted by errors. He said, "I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors, and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views." And then we could think of what Sir Arthur Ponsonby said: "Wars can't be waged without lies on all fronts."

Therefore I feel that we would do well to watch that our thought does not become prejudiced, so that we can at least understand our brother's individual problems. It is certainly unwise to discuss the world situation when influenced by prejudice, fear, or hate, for the discussion may do more harm than good in solving the problem. In fact the discussion may cause more trouble than the problem itself.

What is the one thing which we may all do to most help the world situation? Our responsibility is, as always, in the way we think about world affairs. Why is thinking so important? Because it is in our thought—and not on battlefields in Europe—that the really great battles take place. It is in our thought that we experience the victory of peace and calm, or the defeat of fear and anxiety. Longfellow wrote:

"Not in the clamor of the crowded street,
Not in the shouts and plaudits of the throng,
But in ourselves are triumph and defeat."

The Christian Science Monitor (perhaps more than at any other time in human history) can today effectively serve all mankind. It does not encourage fear and hate, but it "makes the whole world kin," as a Monitor advertisement recently stated. The advertisement went on to say: "The Christian Science Monitor aims to remind the world daily through its pages of the universal trust which is the normal basis for peace and prosperity. The purpose of this newspaper is to publish the daily events of the world without fear or favor, propaganda or prejudice, and so to encourage a greater realization of our common problems, and their right solution." (Aug. 30, 1939.) Isn't this the type of information necessary to help us obtain a victory in our thinking? Perhaps as one of our main duties in solving this problem of war, we might list the regular reading of The Christian Science Monitor.

Many people, who have friends in warring countries—some who perhaps are even fighting each other—are wondering what will become of these friendships. Will they be wiped away? Many may have found comfort, as I did, in this thought of J. Fenimore Cooper recently quoted in the Monitor: "Friendship that flows from the heart cannot be frozen by adversity, as the water that flows from the spring cannot congeal in winter."

I could think of no better words with which to end this "speech" than these of Sir Harry Lauder: "What this world needs is not battleships, but friendships."

(Mr.) W. N. C.

* * *

Unspoiled Africa Again

New Jersey

Dear Chairman:

The letter on Kruger National Park is most interesting, and I am so glad Miss E. H. was inspired to write it for us: It might be interesting to New York Round Tablers, and those living in the New York suburbs of New Jersey and Westchester—and those who come to the World's Fair—to know that at the Museum of Natural History, in the Roosevelt building, there is Ackley Memorial Hall, where upward of two dozen sets are arranged to portray unspoiled Africa. I have made several trips to this Hall to study the African terrain, trees, vines, animals, and landscape, and feel inspired every time I go, because travel seems impossible for us right now, and yet, we seem to be transported to deepest Africa by going to this most beautiful collection of genuine African animals and vegetation. This Hall cost upward of $500,000 to fill, I understand, and is considered by many the best portrayal of Africa in the world. Some expeditions cost more than $50,000 to outfit and undertake. In the motion picture of "Stanley and Livingstone," Africa also seems well portrayed, as Mrs. Martin Johnson arranged the African scenes, etc. They correspond very closely to those in Ackley Hall. Most of the animals Miss E. H. mentions, if not all of them, are ready to greet visitors at Ackley Hall, and I am sure Round Tablers would like to know where they can visit deepest Africa in the heart of New York City. (Mrs.) E. M. F.

* * *

And How?

Illinois

Dear Chairman:

In answer to your suggestion, I should love to start a poetry-lovers' round robin, but just how does one go about starting such a circle? I already have a chain of pen pals who are interested in poetry, pen pals I reaped from my letter printed in the Youth Round Table.

(Miss) H. F.

* * *

To start a round robin—and we think they are a grand idea for busy people who want to keep together—set down in a convenient geographical order (so that too long a time will not be spent in transit) a list of names and addresses of the group to be included; write a letter to them and inclose it in an envelope addressed to the one following your name on the list. The next one reads your letter, adds one of his or her own, and sends both along to the third name, and so following. When it comes around again, take out your old letter and put in a new one. If each person does this, the packet will always contain only letters he or she has not seen. Keep the same order of mailing always, and have some sort of arrangement that the letters shouldn't be kept more than, say, a week, by any member. If the group is fairly small (five or seven is a workable number) the packet circulates in a reasonable time. There are a good many round robin groups now made up of Youth Round Table members, and we are all for them!

Cheerio . . . **Chairman**

For Winter Learning

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Keep filled with summer's fullness, now that summer's over!
Keep seeing in October the wealth of June's new clover!
And as you walk the schoolrooms of Winter's long propriety
Recall the sweetening suddenness of summer's flowered society.

Shakespeare preached the gospel of lessons learned from brooks,
But even he would pause to read the wisdom writ in books,
And out of summer's treasuries he kept the diamonds over
To sparkle with their brilliance on many a dark book's cover.

Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

Students Keep Up With History With Maps of Own Making

Europe's fast-changing frontiers are providing a challenging field for creative effort by University of Wisconsin Extension students of history. Outline maps of Europe as used in correspondence courses, it was disclosed, are serving as a practical aid to students in keeping pace with history in the making, while at the same time the study is made more informing and interesting.

"Every political demand is born of an economic need," commented Prof. B. E. Edsall, head of the extension department of history, "and there is no better way of interpreting and visualizing such need than by an intelligent use of maps. The Extension division always uses maps freely in every history course. A map may be used to indicate the wheat-growing and mining potentialities; it may show how an impassable mountain barrier serves as a natural aid to national defense; or may reveal how a river is either a distinct handicap or an artery of utmost importance for the development of a nation's commerce. Students are encouraged to make their own maps which tell the story of a nation's economic life, as well as the history of shifting boundaries in accordance with the changes being made at the moment."

The war in Europe is arousing popular interest in the pronunciation of foreign names, especially Polish. Professor Edsall recommended purchase of any standard historical atlas, which gives, besides the accepted pronunciations, much information about each country's physical assets, population, and other characteristics.

Heard by Our Students

"He who has the consolation of literature, of history, of devotion to the sciences, who is a citizen of that kingdom of the mind which transcends all national boundaries can face life unafraid. You can judge the calibre of the men about you by the way in which they react to crises, by the way in which they face storms. Are they fair weather sailors? Are they mice or are they men?"

—President William Mather Lewis of Lafayette College to the student body at the annual convocation.

Tranquillo, a Tempo

On Monday Nights We All Gather to Make Music

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

On Monday nights I go back to high school.

I do not go there to study, nor even to teach, for as a matter of fact I have just spent the entire day in the building teaching sophomores how to conjugate Latin verbs and read English poetry.

I go to high school on Mondays because I play a fiddle in the Centerville Symphony Orchestra and because the orchestra practices in the high school music room. We are a fairly small orchestra with twenty-four members and I sit well back in the first violin section. But the pleasure in music is not, fortunately, measured by quantity of instruments, nor even quality . . . and my pleasure in my Monday evenings is very great.

But the Waiting Is Pleasant

Twice a year with the Centerville Chorus we give a concert in the town hall. The Centerville Chorus practices at 7 o'clock, and the orchestra at 8 o'clock. The chorus is never quite through at 8 o'clock, something I never seem to learn, for I was born with an inherent ache to be on time to appointments. All those of us who are too prompt must therefore wait, and we sit on the stairs outside the music room until the door finally opens and the chorus comes out laughing and chattering.

This waiting is all very pleasant, however. The wholesale grocer tells us about his pet Collie dog, the young bride says, "And do you know I had to scrape every bit of that chocolate icing off my cake," and Rose Marie, whom I have in my second hour literature class, studied her Friday Oral English assignment half audibly . . . "All the world's a stage, all the world's a stage, and all the men and women . . ."

Once in the music room we all tune up. The cornetist leans genially over the piano, the drummer puts his ear down lovingly over his kettle, and we fiddlers twist keys and try our bows experimentally, for we can never resist practicing little trills or trying harmonics, to the great disgust of the matter-of-fact brass section.

I sit with the home economics teacher as my partner. We tell each other the books we are reading and we gossip a little between pieces while Mr. Strongbeck, the director, is being sure that Jo Clyde really has his clarinet in tune. Every once in a while we all stop to see about Jo Clyde's clarinet, and when nothing seems to go right and we all feel that something is radically wrong—but not with us, of course—we all stop and suggest that Jo Clyde tune his clarinet.

Our Vigor Is Unequalled

We never play very difficult pieces, for, with the exception of the pianist and the cellist, we are not professional musicians. We are amateurs of the first water. But the fine vigor and love we put in on Verdi, Gounod, and Brahms could not possibly be equaled by any professional musicians.

The viola, however, used to be professional. And occasionally the viola wants to tell the violins how that difficult passage should be played. "Like this. See, you make a break right here, and then pick it up quickly on the upbow."

We first violins don't like to be told what to do, and sometimes when we really are exceptionally bad and find that Pagliacci is too difficult for our fingers (Mr. Strongbeck, why **did** you pick out Pagliacci?) we turn to one another and say, "It really should be played like this. See, you break it right here on the perforation and then pick it up quickly with the tuning fork."

And then we laugh inordinately and practice so insistently among ourselves that we soon have the disapproval of the entire orchestra, who didn't have our difficulty with the passage and want to go on. Even Jo Clyde peers over his clarinet and says, "Why can't you people get those cigar boxes strung up!"

But I Always Go

Sometimes of a Monday evening I decide I don't want to go to practice. I wish that I didn't belong to the Centerville Symphony Orchestra, and I say to my family at the dinner table, "I don't believe that I shall go to orchestra practice tonight. I'm no musician; it's just a waste of time. I'll stay at home."

But I always go. I grumble a little and look to see if I have a broken string, for I can never remember to have a supply of extra strings on hand. But I always go.

And sometimes during the evening, we are playing Handel perhaps, for the chorus always likes to sing something from Handel, I am aware that for once the clarinet is in tune, the viola wears a pleased smile, the home economics teacher and I have been bowing together without even a thought of technique, and the young dentist cornetist on my left is a faithful reproduction of the illustration in the fifth grade reader of the east wind Ulysses' companions let out of the great ox-hide bag. We sweep through the composition grandly and come to such a pleasant close, such a uniform and harmonious ending that we feel drawn close together in complete understanding.

We Feel A Deep Content

Afterwards when we all trail out of the building into the pleasant cool night air talking softly about the brilliant moonlight and the fragrant honeysuckle on the Wallers' front porch and the cheerful glow of a camp fire on the hillside, we feel that we have been doing the only worth while thing in the world.

The street light sends a warm glow from Mr. Orizzanni's big bass fiddle, the flutist whistles a bit of Faust on his way home, and I walk the two and a half blocks to my family feeling a deep contentment with my world. **N. H. W.**

'What's Art to Me?' New CBS Series

New York

Designed to acquaint the average person with modern art, a new series, "What's Art to Me?" begins on Columbia network Saturday, Oct. 28, in co-operation with the Museum of Modern Art. (WABC-CBS, 6:30 to 6:45 p. m., E. S. T.)

The series is to include dramatizations of the development and history of modern art. Artists, collectors, critics, designers, and others associated with art are to be heard on the programs.

There is to be a program about the pictures hanging on the walls of the average home. Another will be devoted to modern art in the kitchen. Why people often pay huge sums for pictures, what they see in them and how values are determined will comprise another broadcast.

The series' purpose is to show how the modern art movement reaches and influences all aspects of modern life and culture. Persons who have never seen even a traveling exhibit of modern art will find entertainment and information in the series.

They Tried Something Different

And Succeeded in Making Their Own Occupations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It's always interesting to read of ingenious ways in which resourceful individuals have produced an income "out of thin air" as it were. Perhaps they have seen in their own difficulties a way to solve other people's problems or they may have found a way to make use of some special ability of their own. Most of us have found our lives pretty well standardized. But when one looks into it there are really a surprising number of unusual occupations, many of them due to the need for finding a new source of income.

Repairs, Inc., for instance, owes its inception to the day when Mrs. Richard L. Rogers returned to her lovely home which had been rented for some months past to careless tenants. To her dismay she found the place in terrible disorder, chairs broken, upholstery stained and torn, dishes cracked, cigarette burns everywhere. It took her many days to find the right people to fix the various things that needed to be done. Meantime a bright idea occurred to her.

And So She Began

Other landlords must have the same trouble. She knew how to get the repairs made. She would fix up other people's places. She happened to know a number of property owners and informed them of her new service. It wasn't long before calls began to come in. Her business has grown rapidly so that now she gets calls from many sections of the country far from New York city where her office is located. She calls in hundreds of workmen to re-weave carpets, re-fire pottery, re-panel doors, re-cover upholstery, touch up paintings, redecorate interiors, in fact anything from a $10,000 tapestry to a child's toy—just so long as some one likes it well enough to want it repaired.

One woman, Mrs. Roy Largent, found a most unusual job for a woman and yet one greatly to her liking. She is the only big league baseball scout in the country. If you want to see her during the summer season you'll have to search the grandstands the country over, for she travels 60,000 miles every year for the Chicago White Sox, keeping her weather eye peeled for unknown stars. While quietly knitting in a grandstand she can see all the good and bad points in a prospect, his alertness, accuracy, and speed in retrieving the ball, faults in his batting stance, speed on the bases, many little details that the ordinary spectator pays no attention to. In ten minutes he's either in the discard with her or on her list to be signed up.

Because of His Daughter

Another case of someone finding the idea for a successful business from an incident in his own home is that of Mr. Charles Lorber of Louisville, Ky., who went into a new business because of the bad marks of his daughter.

"Doris didn't like to write," he explains. "She would draw, but writing was out. I figured that if I could combine writing with a game of some kind she would work at it."

So Lorber got some cardboard and traced deep grooves in the shape of letters. He laid a sheet of transparent paper over the cardboard and invited Doris to trace. Later he grooved only the start and finish of the letters, leaving the body for Doris to fill in herself. The next month she got "G" in penmanship instead of an "F."

But before this report came home Lorber had decided that he had something and applied for patents. The more he worked with his charts, the more ideas he had. To letters he added figures, then whole words. Then he sold out his key case business and prepared to manufacture writing charts.

An executive of a Cleveland pressed steel plant found the nucleus of a new business in a somewhat similar way in a problem that arose in his own home. He had decided to remodel his bathroom and wanted it modernized with new colorful tile. But when the contractor gave him an estimate the executive declared the cost altogether too high.

The Steel Man Tried It

"That price is o. k.," replied the contractor. "Tile setters come high and the tiles themselves are quite expensive."

"Well, I'd be willing to bet," argued the steel man, "that they could be made a lot cheaper out of steel."

"Just try it," scoffed the contractor.

The steel man did. He coated steel tiles with porcelain and now you'll find on the market a new type of tiles, both beautiful and unbreakable.

Published by University of New Hampshire

Durham, N. H.

The first book publication of the University of New Hampshire's General Extension service is a recently issued 285-page study of "The Government of New Hampshire," giving discussion to each branch of the state's political machinery.

Written by Dr. Thorsten C. Kalijarvi, professor and head of the department of government, and William Chamberlain, delegate to the constitutional convention of 1938, the volume is designed principally for school reference as a guide to the material on New Hampshire government contained in the new "Syllabus of the Social Sciences," published by the state department of education.

Included in the book are descriptions of the process of law-making, elections and suffrage, and an outline of the make-up and work of all major administrative, legislative, and judicial bodies. An appendix contains the state constitution, a diagram of state, county, and local governments, sample ballots, and a copy of the state seal.

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Business Kept at Home by Embargo

Lockheed Photos by J. H. Washburn

Transports
(2) Rumanian registry.
(3) French registry.

On European Order
(1) Lockheed "Lodestar" (left) cruising in test flight beside bomber intended for British use. (4) Plane for K. L. M., Dutch air line. (5) Transport, British registry. (6) Robert E. Gross, President of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

Use of Force Again Marking Long Politics

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 24 (AP)—Gov. Earl K. Long is streamlining the kind of militaristic aggressiveness with which his late brother, Huey, kept Louisiana in an uproar for years.

The Governor moved in typical "Kingfish" fashion yesterday, using militiamen to remove from office Attorney General David Ellison and James O'Connor, Mr. Ellison's assistant.

In another swift move last night, a company of National Guardsmen assembled in their barracks in Baton Rouge. The Governor said he had not called them, but a score or more remained in the barracks over night. State police swarmed around the Capitol.

Martial law and troops were familiar sights in Baton Rouge and other parts of the State when Huey was setting up his dictatorship. The State had enjoyed a respite for several years after Huey Long's passing when former Governor Richard W. Leche went into office. When Mr. Leche, now indicted, resigned as the political scandals broke several months ago, Earl Long succeeded him.

The gubernatorial compaign is now in full swing with six candidates, including Earl Long, in the race for the Democratic nomination in the Jan. 16 primary. Nomination is tantamount to election in Democratic Louisiana. The deadline for the filing of candidacies expired last midnight.

In the race with Earl Long are State Senator James A. Noe, former Governor, of Monroe; Sam H. Jones, Lake Charles attorney; James H. Morrison, Hammond attorney; Henry Vincent Moseley, Opelousas attorney, and R. R. Rochester, former school teacher of Ponchatoula.

Mr. Noe was one of Huey Long's closest friends but broke with the State administration after Huey Long's demise. The others are newcomers to politics.

Mr. Ellison and Mr. O'Connor refused to make any statement on their ouster pending conferences with political friends.

Film Commissioner Named by Canada

OTTAWA (CP)—John Grierson, for many years with the British Government as an expert on Government film relations, has been appointeed to act as Canadian Government film commissioner. Mr. Grierson, who visited Canada many times, last year made a survey of Canadian Government film activities and advised on the drafting of the National Film Act.

Appointment of Mr. Grierson, a native of Stirling, Scotland, was announced by Trade Minister W. D. Euler, chairman of the National Film Board set up under the Act. Purpose of the Act is the correlation of the activities of the various departments of Government in film making and distribution.

Mr. Grierson, who directed the making of many documentary films for the British Government, will have wide advisory powers in relation to the production and distribution of Government films.

Montana Is Harvesting Big Christmas Tree Crop

HELENA, Mont. (AP)—Montana is harvesting one of its most abundant but least known crops—Christmas trees.

Before the last shipment leaves for eastern markets about Dec. 10, approximately 1,750,000 trees—one-sixth of the number used annually in the United States—will have been cut from forests in the western part of the State. The harvest provides about 1,400 man-months of employment each year and increases railroad revenue more than $100,000.

High Lanes and Feeder Routes Looked To for Airplane Trade

News in Aviation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Their export business cut off by strict neutrality, aircraft manufacturers in the potent Los Angeles area hold that the growth of air travel in the United States and the possibilities in South America provide ample outlets for their products.

This is the opinion of Thomas H. Corpe, sales executive for Lockheed, one of the largest manufacturers, which has, or had, an extensive foreign business. Rapid growth of American air lines, especially of subordinate feeder routes with their requirements for equipment, plus the coming trend to the sub-stratosphere for the major routes, have opened the field again for pioneering design, he said.

The preoccupation of Germany and Italy in the European situation means that they cannot spare any planes for the Latin American trade, nor could they deliver them on account of the Allied blockade, Mr. Corpe believes. Thus this nation inherits that healthy market, he concluded.

In the midst of tremendous production of military aircraft, Lockheed last week began test flights of its new "Lodestar" transport model, a twin-engined 14-passenger plane with a cruising speed of 220 miles, approximately 35 miles an hour faster than the average cruising speed of present planes. An initial order of three planes was given by Mid-Continent Air Lines, for its Minneapolis-Omaha-Kansas City-Tulsa route.

Lockheed was able to do this because it is regarded as one of the earliest major aircraft companies to attain mass production before any military orders were placed with it. This year the company expects to do a $30,000,000 business, three times its record year of 1938. The company still focuses its attention on commercial orders, according to Mr. Corpe, launching its military business only as recently as December, 1938.

* * *

"Stratoliners" by 1940

Indications are that the four-engined 38-passenger Boeing "stratoliners" may be in commercial air service before the much-heralded four-motored Douglas DC-4, according to an announcement by Jack Frye, President of Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc. Transcontinental service by next May 15 or June 1 in these new planes is announced by Mr. Frye in the purchase of five of these liners from Seattle.

Transcontinental time will be cut to 13 hours eastbound and 15½ hours westbound, Mr. Frye said. The stratoliners would also be used for shuttle service between New York and Chicago and the Albuquerque-San Francisco leg of the TWA system. The stratoliners will seat 33 passengers in daytime service, with a crew of five, and sleep 25 at night in berths placed transversely across the cabin.

* * *

Michigan's Lake Bases

Michigan, one of the most air-minded States in the Union, is rapidly completing a seaplane base program to complement a chain of landing fields that it has extended even into its northern forest lands. The Michigan Board of Aeronautics readily took up the plan for seaplane bases sponsored by the Civil Aeronautics Authority in co-operation with the National Youth Administration with the results that completed bases are now located at Beulah, Houghton Lake, Topinabee at Mullet Lake, St. Ignace, Bear Lake, Escanaba, and Lake Gogebic.

Seventeen other communities are sponsoring such projects and it is expected by next summer that there will be many more under way. The NYA provides the labor, and the local communities furnish the timber and the oil drums for floats connecting with the land by catwalks.

Gala Events Planned for Havana Visitors

Tour-A-bouts

Visitors to Havana, Cuba, this winter will find a vast program of sporting events awaiting them. Besides outstanding polo matches, there will be professional baseball championship games. The baseball season opened last Saturday, and will continue through Jan. 30, 1940. Tropical Gardens Stadium, one of the baseball sites, also will be the scene of a thrilling horse show, at which Havana's expert riders test their skill in many dramatic contests.

That Havana will be a popular winter retreat is indicated by the large number of inquiries pouring into Cuba National Tourist Commission. Many Americans have signified their intention of spending part of the winter months in the gay city of Havana.

* * *

Because of the sharp increase in travel to and from Puerto Rico, the Puerto Rico Institute of Tourism has established an additional information bureau to assist travelers arriving from the island. The bureau is located at Piers 15 and 16 of the Porto Rico line, foot of Maiden Lane, New York City. It is in charge of Ramon Carreras, who is assisted by Robert Moret, both members of the Institute Steamship, rail, hotel, and similar information is available to visitors.

* * *

An excellent highway now connects Lake Titicaca, the highest navigable lake in the world, with La Paz, the capital of Bolivia. This highway will form a link in the Pan American Highway which, it is hoped, will eventually connect the capitals of Bolivia and Peru. According to Douglas Malcolm of the American Express two new tourist hotels also have been established on the lake in order to take care of the growing tourist traffic. Hotel Tiquina has recently been opened at San Pedro, a village overlooking the strait which connects the two portions of this lake. A second and larger hotel with accommodations for 200 persons is to be found in Copacabana on the southern shore of the lake which is about 100 miles from La Paz.

* * *

Two movie films on South America have been prepared for free showing before clubs, lodges, and other groups, by Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., operators of the American Republics Line, it has been announced by T. D. Cashman, New England passenger agent. One of the films is all technicolor, entitled "South to the Sun," and is a silent motion picture. The other is a talking film, black and white, entitled "South America Bound."

* * *

Guatemala's Annual National Fair, scheduled for the entire week of Nov. 16 to 26, inclusive, is expected to attract many fall vacationists. Entering whole-heartedly into the carnival spirit which will prevail at the Fair, five Central American Republics will establish interesting exhibits that will reveal the industrial as well as the cultural aspects of their people. In announcing this National Fair the United Fruit Company reminds travelers that its luxurious fast cruise ships leave for Guatemala and other Central American and West Indies ports on frequent sailings from New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans.

James Sawders

A View of the Capitol

At Havana as seen from the tropical foliage of the trees in the Plaza.

Average U. S. Auto Takes $87 a Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Oct. 21 that next to a good meal, clothes and a place to live, the average American city family loves its automobile best.

A survey of 14,469 wage earning families in 42 cities, the Bureau said, disclosed the average family spent $87 a year for purchase, operation and maintenance of an automobile. The average income of the group surveyed was $1,515.

Food took the largest share of the family income, accounting for $508 a year, housing, including heat, and light, $367, and clothing $160.

Californian Wins Award In Water Color Contest

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Award of the annual $200 Philadelphia Water Color Club prize to Millard Sheets of Los Angeles was announced Oct. 21 in connection with the 37th annual water color and print exhibition at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

The exhibition will continue open to the public until Nov. 26. Other prize awards included:

The Dawson Memorial Medal, Margaret Patterson, Boston, for her color block print of poppies and convolvulus.

$30-Every-Thursday Plan: Views of Its Opponents

Because "Ham and Eggs"—the $30-Every-Thursday plan which is being voted on in a special California election on Nov. 7—has impressive popular support, and would have immense consequences on California and national economy, The Christian Science Monitor has sent the chief of its Washington Bureau to make a thorough study of the plan. The accompanying article is the third of his series.

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Effects of the $30-Thursday Plan, if adopted by the voters of California, are being controverted.

To proponents, who include professional organizers and money-reform enthusiasts at the top and a large mass of simple, earnest people at the bottom, it is the doorway to a better world, and they expect the plan subsequently to sweep the Nation. Convinced that money reform is the great need of the world, these enthusiasts are ardently and unshakably sure that everything will be for the best when the plan gets into speedy operation within a month or so after Nov. 7.

Upon these enthusiasts, and on such supporters as agree with them either from conviction or as a protest against conditions as they are, no words of caution from all the supposedly expert opinion of the State or the Nation have any perceptible effect. They think that the economists, bankers, businessmen, civic leaders, are just a group of "haves" seeking to perpetuate their ascendancy over the "have-nots."

If you believe in the plan, you accept the expectations of its proponents wholeheartedly. If you follow the analysis of outstanding authority, from President Roosevelt, the Comptroller-General of the United States, and the Social Security Board on down, you believe the plan will lead to tragic consequences, not alone on California.

Proponents' Views

The exposition of the plan given in the preceding article in this series largely explains how proponents expect it to work. They believe the stamp-scrip plan makes the pensions self-liquidating, and they point out the unquestioned fact that the addition of a payment of $30 a week (if it retains that purchasing power) to all citizens above 50 who retire from gainful occupations and accept the payment, would indeed stimulate the well-being and prosperity of the State. They emphasize the claim that such a payment (again assuming it to be self-liquidating) would benefit not only citizens over 50, but the entire community.

Now, to the real question: Would the plan work? The supporters' case is based on their own assumptions from the theory of the plan, and either you accept them or you don't. The plan in its present form and scale never has been tried anywhere. Some scrip is now issued in various American cities, but on a very limited scale, and many such experiments have collapsed. The Alberta plan is regarded by most authorities as a dismal failure, and it is a fact that issuance of scrip there was speedily discontinued, yet supporters of $30-Thursday, on the one hand, say there was no real parallel between the Alberta scrip and their own, and, on the other, that conditions in Alberta have been misrepresented.

Concluding, therefore, that the belief that the "Ham and Eggs" plan would work is predicated on an acceptance of its proponents' arguments and actually on nothing else, let us turn to the arguments and authority of the opposition.

Start of Movement

First it is an ironic fact that the economist whose article on stamp-scrip in a national magazine started ham and eggs on the fire in California, is now outspoken in his condemnations. Prof. Irving Fisher, long a money reformer, caught the imagination of some California organizers of mass movements about two years ago. Today he says: "The plan, if adopted, is sure to fail and to do harm—including harm to the aged, whom it is supposed to help. If it ever got started at all, the scrip would inevitably go to a heavy discount. No one would be willing to honor scrip bills at full face value which, besides costing a two-cent tax every week, would outnumber real dollar bills five to one. Small merchants who might be most likely to take it off the hands of pensioners would soon find that they gave away their merchandise for pieces of paper with which they could not replenish their stocks. They would be the first left holding the bag."

These views are typical of virtually all recognized monetary and economic authority. Dr. Fred R. Fairchild, professor of Economics at Yale University, says: "The plan of a stamped currency, such as the 'Retirement Life Pensions Act' in California is, in my opinion, wholly unsound, both as to fundamental principles and practical operation. Its advocacy seems to come from the notion that economic depressions are caused by a falling off in consumer spending, and that return of business activity and perpetuation of prosperity may be accomplished by devices which increase the quantity of circulating medium and stimulate the speed of spending. As a corollary, thrift, saving, and investment are regarded as harmful.

"These notions are, I think, wholly false and the fallacy has been pretty well demonstrated, both by theoretical reasoning and recent experience. Along with these notions go the familiar ideas of artificial currency inflation, official manufacture of money, and a handing out to everybody of income from government without productive effort in return. The fallacy of such notions has been so repeatedly demonstrated that it seems unnecessary for me to add anything."

Columns could be filled with similar statements from eminent authority, and with parallel opinions of businessmen, specialists, and civic leaders.

Opponents' Views

Moreover, off against the roseate picture painted by proponents could be set the alarming and chaotic expectations of opponents if the plan goes through. Disruption and disorder: "chaos in California," all along the line and affecting virtually every person in the State, is what they foresee.

A few of the obstacles ahead of the plan may be mentioned. They were summarized by John M. Peirce of the California Taxpayers' Association:

1. The United States Constitution.
2. Inability of the administrators to put the plan's administrative machinery into operation.
3. Unwillingness of business firms to accept the warrants in trade.
4. Disinclination of taxpayers to acquire and use warrants for taxpaying purposes.
5. Impossibility of converting warrants into cash for financing interstate commerce.
6. Possibility of skyrocketing price levels.
7. Possible paralysis of governmental finances.

Some Figures

Mr. Peirce estimates that perhaps as many as 1,000,000 persons would qualify for payments. Proponents say not more than 500,000 would qualify. The following figures are based on the 1,000,000 total, and if the proponents' estimate is accepted, they should be halved:

1. Annual payments would amount to $1,560,000,000.
2. That is over 28 times as great as California's present old-age pension system, already the most generous in the Nation.
3. Purchase of redemption stamps would cost about $1,460,000,000.
4. This cost is over 17 times as great as the present State sales tax, already considered a heavy one.
5. Considering the stamp the same as a 2 per cent transactions tax, business turnover of $78,000,000,000 a year would be required to sustain the required volume of stamp sales, as contrasted with present gross business transactions of $16,000,000,000.
6. Original recipients of the warrants would spend them once; the rest of the people of California would have to do enough business to spend them 51 times a year more.
7. The warrants, if accepted, might tend to drive lawful money out of California, under Gresham's law; or, if not accepted widely, they might result in paralysis of State finance because they are legally acceptable for taxes.
8. If the warrants were not accepted commercially, then tax exemptions through their use would not be possible, and the 3 per cent gross income tax would be added on top of the present sales tax; if they were accepted and used to obtain tax exemption, revenues would decline.

Finally, in the words of Mr. Peirce as a tax expert: "If the voters were to approve this plan and the courts declined to interfere with its operation, economic law would undoubtedly dispose of it in one of the following ways: First, if merchants refused to accept the retirement warrants the plan would probably culminate in glutting public treasuries with an unacceptable medium of exchange which would temporarily paralyze governmental finances. Second, if merchants accepted the retirement warrants and present economic values were retained, the cost of redemption stamps would soon become prohibitive and the plan would collapse. Third, if merchants accepted the retirement warrants and present economic values were displaced by skyrocketing price levels in terms of warrants, the entire business structure of the State would be thrown out of balance within itself and with the rest of the Nation, the result of which would be economic chaos."

Not a word of these gloomy prophecies is true, say the plan's supporters. Readers are invited to take their choice.

U. S. Collects

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Federal Government collected $10,787 from the Retirement Life Payments Association yesterday in social security taxes.

Willis Allen, Campaign Director for the $30-every-Thursday "ham-and-eggs" program, said he would file suit at once to recover the amount.

The assessment was paid—under protest—after the Internal Revenue Department attached the Association's bank account.

Mr. Allen and his associates had held their organization was exempt from social security taxes on the ground clerks and solicitors worked voluntarily.

"The Government never did this," complained Mr. Allen, "to the Republicans, Democrats or other political groups. Why the Ham and Eggs?"

Plan Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif. Adding their names to a growing list of California educators condemning the "Ham and Eggs" plan, members of the Stanford Graduate School of Business unanimously and officially disapproved of the proposed state retirement pension plan.

In a statement issued recently, faculty members expressed themselves as "heartily approving the desire to improve the conditions of older people and to obtain security for all." But, they asserted, they believed the project was highly undesirable for California because:

1. The plan will result in a dangerous form of inflation.
2. It is unworkable and would soon collapse, thus failing to help those whom it is intended to benefit.
3. The measure would impair the credit of State, county, and municipal governments to the point of bankruptcy.
4. Powers of a dictatorial nature would be delegated to the administrator of the proposed measure.

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The Home Forum

The Smithsonian Presents:

IT WAS TO BE Markis Pinner's last whole day in Washington, and Miss Chillom had magnanimously asked him what he most wanted to do. Being a boy of fifteen, he had replied with more sincerity than magnanimity: "Let's go on a picnic. Let's ask Mr. Longstreth and Mr. Maploony and Buck and take our bathing-suits."

"Who's Buck?" Miss Chillom had asked warily.

"A fellow I met in the Square. He's been a soda-jerker and a life-guard and a messenger boy and a taxi-driver and a cowboy, once, out in Montana. He worked for Gary Cooper and knows everything. He sold Bibles, too," Markis added hopefully. "You'd be surprised how much he knows, Aunt Abby; and he'd enjoy a picnic, with lots of eats."

Buck was not invited.

Markis, otherwise, was allowed to do the inviting. He telephoned me and said: "Aunt Abby wants us to spend the day at George and Martha's. Think we can go swimming there?"

It required half a revolution of my none too agile brain to realize that he meant Mount Vernon. "We can try," I said. "After all, the Potomac's pretty broad and very long."

On the picnic morning, I had a telephone call from a somewhat disconcerted Mr. Maploony. "You remember those children we took to the Zoo? Bob and Maisie Bisley? Well, Mrs. Bisley has to go to Baltimore and wants to know if I'd mind looking in on them. Do you think it'd hurt to bring them? I can't get Abby. I'll arrange for the extra lunches."

"Of course, bring them," I said bitterly. "I'm bringing the Senate and the House of Representatives."

"These things will happen," Mr. Maploony said complacently and hung up.

We were to go down the river by boat. We met at the dock. The juvenile accessions to the party were a shock to Markis. He, who had thirsted to assimilate from Buck what every cowboy knows, regarded a super-agile boy of ten and that most unassimilable creature in the world, a girl of twelve, as so many human mosquitoes. The Machiavelli in him came to the fore. He cocked his eye at the sky and said: "I think it's going to rain."

* * *

Now this was a fact we had all been pretending not to notice. A cloud which, at breakfast-time, had been no bigger than a man's hand was now the size of West Virginia and the color of her coal mines. "Oh, do you think so?" Miss Chillom asked my friend.

"It is raining," said Markis soberly. "I felt a drop."

"Oh, what shall we do?" Miss Chillom implored, for the first time realizing what her magnanimity had got her into.

"We might go back to your house and play tag," I said. A look of horror crossed her face. And just then it did start to rain.

"Oh, take us to the Zoo again, Mr. Maploony!" begged Maisie, taking both his hands and swinging around him in rapture.

"In ten minutes the Zoo will be fit only for walruses," I said.

"You promised to show me Lindbergh's airilplane," Bob reminded Mr. Maploony.

"Just the thing!" gasped Miss Chillom, snatching at this straw to save her rugs. "The Smithsonian is very, very interesting." She had probably never been in the place.

* * *

The United States Government is paternal. One of its fondest aims is to help the American mother. But in none of its innumerable publications have I seen a hint to parents, laboring against child and weather, that is comparable in efficiency to mine. It deserves a brochure of its own for the District of Columbia: *when all else fails, go to the Smithsonian.* The one word least liable to spring to the distracted parent's mind is paleontology. The last place an unhappy father would think of is the Bureau of American Ethnology. Even the children, so ready to suggest everything else, would never cry: "Oh, take us to the Arts and Industries Division!" Mr. Smithson, that benevolent Englishman who never saw our shores, who founded our greatest national museum because he was dissatisfied with his family tree, failed in one thing. He failed to let the children know how happy he was making them. The management should call in Walt Disney and promulgate its attractions.

* * *

On the taxi-drive from the wharf to the Mall, I whetted the children's appetites with enough advance notice of the treasures available to make them forget we were going to a museum, which rings so like mausoleum in my ears. The very sound of *Diplodocus* is a charm. The autobiography of a *Basilosaurus* competes with Napoleon's for interest. The Arts and Industries Building alone covers acres and contains 700,000 different things to look at, and most of them entertaining to one with an imagination. Across the Mall is the Natural History Building with 14,000,000 more items. We arranged to scatter as fancy led and meet under the Lindbergh plane at one o'clock to consider lunch. The moment I mentioned transportation, the great exhibit of the means of getting about which we have employed in our history, Markis and hence Bob, who already adored him, knew what he wanted to see. Maisie appropriated Mr. Maploony to look at a reconstruction of the Appian Way which she had been studying about. Miss Chillom and I were left to our own devices. "Why is it that one of the poetic temperament loathes museums?" she asked.

"Because the poetic temperament is often lazy," I said. "There's more poetry in these cases than in many a library."

"You always make things so hard," she complained. "I suppose you want me to stare at this piece of cloth" (we were looking at the costumes which Richard Mansfield had worn) "until I remember the whole play."

"Not only that, but to imagine his feelings as he made his début in it; to imagine the crowds, the differences between then and now. Is there no poem in that piece of cloth, as you call it?"

Miss Chillom sighed. "No. It's too much like dragging water up a well, bucket by bucket. It's too much like a duty. I abominate duty—as a general thing," she added hastily.

* * *

"Do you know how duty is won?" I asked. "By acceptance. Duty is a creature with an ogre's face and a heart of gold. He issues invitations in the most uncompromising language to which the guest knows he ought not to send regrets, although they appall his laziness or his acquisitiveness. The ogre says: 'Get your dustbrush and come into my parlor'; and, if you decline, you are most uncomfortable. But, if you decide that this thing must be and find your dustbrush and walk bravely into the parlor, you discover that you are really assisting in a needed work. You are rather ashamed of your inertia and apprehension, and in the end are handsomely dined instead of being dined upon. You leave with a new sense of values and are much happier. Next day you write a bread-and-butter note saying: 'Dear Duty, I was all wrong. Please ask me again.'"

"That reminds me. I wonder if I left the library window open," Miss Chillom said.

* * *

Her worry was obliterated, however, by an exhibit of White House gowns, the gowns and coiffures of the Presidents' wives from Martha Washington to Mrs. Herbert Hoover. It contained many a tip to Miss Chillom and other women striving with the dress question as the rival armies never strove in the Civil War. "Go back! Go back!" I felt like saying when I saw the charming and graceful whatever-it-is that was worn by Dolly Madison. I did not say this, however. Indeed, to remove all temptation to friction, I left Miss Chillom gloating over the wretchedness of Mary Todd Lincoln's apparel and stole back to the Lindbergh plane, hoping that Markis might have come back, too.

He was there, looking, and something of the dream was in his face. It was a strange and hopeful thing how great a hold this weather-beaten relic had on youth and age alike. There it flew, forever in its element, its last landing made, like a figure on some greater Urn. And it turned all who saw it into poets for the moment, into temporary Keats'. Their faces showed, for some instants anyway, that their hearts were penetrated by thoughts greater than their ordinary thinking. And more than that, by feeling.

* * *

"I wonder if I'll ever do anything like that," Markis said, his heart visible in his eyes.

"I'm glad you want to, Markis," I said. *O youth, lost in a listening for what is ahead! They say you are not happy. But when was not hunger better than a feast?*

"Are you going to write to me, Markis?" I asked, a little later, but before the other pilgrims had returned.

"Sure thing," he said. I smiled, forgiving in advance. The thoughts of youth may be long, long thoughts. But the letters of youth, —is there any word for such brevity?

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A BUST OF GEORGES CLEMENCEAU: *By Auguste Rodin*

NEAR THE Dôme des Invalides, in the rue de Varenne, is one of the many museums in Paris, the Musée Rodin. Here, in the Hôtel Biron, the house in which the great sculptor spent his last years, are exhibited many of the works which he bequeathed to the French nation. And it is in this exhibition that one can best study the *oeuvre* of one of France's greatest sculptors.

Rodin was born in 1840 and lived in an age which was seeking to free itself from romanticism. His first independent work "L'homme du nez cassé" (1864) was rejected by the Salon, which considered it too naturalistic.

Rodin started from nature and to this principle he remained true all his life. In a paper addressed to young artists, which was found among his other documents, the master expressed his admiration for Phidias and Michelangelo. At the same time he warned them against imitation. He pointed out the importance of a love of nature. He impressed on them the necessity to be honest! "Everything is beautiful to the artist," he wrote, "because his penetrative eye discovers character in every being and thing." It is this strong expression of character that makes his work so charming.

The figure was so naturalistic that he was reproached for having made a plaster cast of a model. This reproach seems quite unfounded when we admire the wonderful modeling and feel the inner tension that dominates this figure. It is the penetration of the personality in Rodin's portrait busts that strike us immediately.

The bust of Georges Clemenceau belongs to his last works. It was made in 1911. The great French statesman was a friend of Rodin, and no one could succeed better in rendering the energetic head of this man than the sculptor. The protruding cheek bones, the shaggy eyebrows, the sunken eyes that observe so sharply, are delineated magnificently. The long mustache droops over the tightly compressed mouth. It is the head of a powerful and vigorous man.

Farm Breakfast

Cats with proud, heraldic tails
Borne like banners of a host,
Play about the floor awhile
As I turn and scan the toast,
And smile your small, archaic smile
Till the double saucer comes
Welcomed with a roll of drums.

HENRY BESTON

Alley Music

In the night the wind raised his voice,
and set the elms to talking like the rain,
whispering: "Winter is coming out of the North—
feel his icy breath—from the Northlands,"—
whispering it up and down our alley's length.
The clock from the Square seems to speak tonight
beyond the hour, and the last notes hold their beat
as though an Arctic echo keeps them tumbling there,
until they fade away in one strange chorus,
not as notes struck separately by clappered tongue . . .
In the night the wind raised his voice.

ROBERTA SEIFERTH

Behold the Spell of Primitive Africa

MY FIRST REALIZATION of the glories of Africa came to me when we arrived at the Lukenia Hills, in Kenya Colony, twenty miles away from civilized Nairobi, in the midst of the marvelous plains named for the winding Athi River.

The sun was just rising as I stepped out of my tent. I had established myself close to the upstanding central wall of the pink granite ridge—a miniature mountain range running north and south. The comb of rock above us shut off the sun's shafts at that early hour, but they flooded a rocky hill to the westward in a magical rose-amber light. A wisp of lazy smoke ascended in a lustrous pink-lilac line from a Wakamba hut on this hillside, while the dried grass of which the hut was built glowed orange-red.

The rocks cast long shadows that undulated in streaks of lavender across the rolling terrain we had climbed from the plains. Occasional granite *kopjes* in the range of hills caught the scintillating pink light of the morning on their naked crests, while their shadowed sides remained cool violet and mauve.

I filled my lungs with the pure, sweet air. . . . I flung out my arms as if to embrace the intangible genius of the place—of this sun-bathed, enchanting Africa!

Nobody else was astir in camp except the cook and his two helpers, who were preparing breakfast.

As I gazed to the south at a large *kopje* which towered against the sky a scant half-mile away, I became aware of a puzzling activity on its summit. Peering through my field glasses, I found myself looking at baboons in their natural surroundings for the first time in my life. Yes, baboons—a gang of them, big and little, all squatting, and trying to make out what *I* was. Presently I beheld an old-man baboon, apparently peeved, start toward a youngster; the latter, wise through experience, leaped from the top of the rock and landed on a tree below. I made up my mind that as soon as breakfast was over I would explore that *kopje*.

For the moment I simply climbed the backbone of the ridge near camp. When I reached the top I discovered that the easterly side fell precipitately several hundred feet to vast rolling plains, streaked with watercourses and flecked with flat-topped acacia trees. Receding, wave upon wave, fading into pearl and lavender shadows, the plains ended in another elevation, infinitely delicate in its hazy loveliness, over whose long, smooth sweeping lines cascaded the splendor of the sun. Sparkling, coruscating, twinkling, the effulgent light invested every object with a grace and glory that belong only to this hour. Cobwebs on grass and bush shimmered, lacy trees were touched with glints of gold, anthills and small *kopjes* were splashed with amber and saffron.

In its glow and glitter and silvery immensity the land seemed tenantless—uninhabited. But as I continued to look I discovered moving dots: the plains were alive with herds of animals! Tiny as they were in the distance, I identified impala in the nearest group and odd-shaped hartebeest not far removed; I made out zebra and many gazelle. The scattering herds stretched away over the crest of gentle hills, across flat plains, blending with groves of trees, until they finally merged into the lilac haze.

I was enchanted. For the first time I beheld primitive Africa — the unspoiled, glorious Africa of which I had dreamed. — From "Frontiers of Enchantment," by W. R. LEIGH. (New York: Simon and Schuster.)

True Tact

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PEOPLE SOMETIMES seem to feel that tact means insincerity and dishonesty, or that it is an unimportant quality. Refusing to cultivate it, they sometimes cause others hurt feelings or embarrassment, which might have been avoided.

A dictionary defines tact as "nice discernment of what is appropriate to do or say in dealing with others; peculiar ability to deal with others without giving offense, or so as to win good will, especially in difficult situations. . . . delicate and sympathetic perception, especially of what is fit, graceful, or considerate under given circumstances." A certain surface politeness may be simply the result of intelligent control and good breeding, but the love that is unfailing and truly graceful and considerate at all times is based on the understanding of God.

Tact is consideration, thoughtfulness of others, and it is closely related to loving-kindness. It appreciates the viewpoint of the other person and tries to apply the Golden Rule (Matthew 7:12), "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

Tact may sometimes be shown in simply refusing to do or say something which, if said or done, would accomplish no good. It may be shown in speaking an encouraging word to one who is facing a difficult situation. It may be evidenced in an interesting observation which will turn someone's attention from himself and put him at his ease. It avoids unnecessary controversy, chooses silence rather than unconstructive criticism, encourages the troubled, commends honest effort.

How truly did Jesus' life exemplify the prophet's word (Isaiah 42:1, 3): "Behold my servant, . . . a bruised reed shall he not break, and the smoking flax shall he not quench"! The "bruised reed," that which has already been hurt, even if by its own fault, may sometimes be won back to wisdom and courage, activity and strength, by gentle kindness, where blunt condemnation of the fault would fail. The "smoking flax"—that mentality which is but dimly alight needs tender and wise encouragement. One of the lovely qualities that aids our work with others is graciousness. Well may we pray in the words of a loved hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 88):

"Gracious Spirit, dwell with me:
I myself would gracious be."

Tact does not tell all it knows; it minds its own business. It is greatly needed in all organization work. The business official or a committee or church worker who uses tactful methods in dealing with others, succeeds in inspiring all to better service than does the inconsiderate or the unwisely outspoken individual, whose intentions may be praiseworthy. People occasionally believe that they are tactless, and that there is nothing they can do about it but regret the fact. There is no reality in crude or brusque or thoughtless words or deeds. The student of Christian Science knows that thoughtfulness and graciousness can be demonstrated because they are qualities which divine Love expresses.

One should claim for himself the ability to express every good and strong and lovely characteristic which reflects God. Sometimes it takes much work and prayer to demonstrate them. It may take patience and persistence and steadfast effort to do so, but as impatience, thoughtlessness, selfishness, and narrowness of vision are replaced by their opposites, man in God's likeness becomes ever clearer.

Every earnest person wants his thinking and acting to bless others. He can always be sure that they will if he is reflecting God. Not to condone evil but not to condemn person; not to think of self but to think of others; not to be afraid, repressed, or self-conscious, but sympathetically alert to the problems of others and quick to help to meet them—earnest desire such as this will be expressed with the graciousness of love.

As we turn to Jesus' life and words for examples, we see what tact he used in illustrating his teaching by parables on subjects with which his particular audience was especially familiar. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, a true follower of the Master, was herself loving, wise, and tactful. She realized and taught that reflecting God is man's business and that the real man is God's expression. Thus her kindness and understanding, her intelligence and dominion, were founded on a true spiritual understanding of God and man. She looked beyond the stupid, sick, or sinful appearance, and saw the spiritual reality.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy states (pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." With such a view of man, one could not be other than loving, gracious, and considerate. And with these qualities in consciousness, one's tender wisdom, thoughtful consideration, and intelligent helpfulness will be inspired by true Christliness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Le Tact véritable

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

D'AUCUNS SEMBLENT CROIRE que le tact suppose un manque de sincérité, qu'il s'apparente à la dissimulation ou que c'est une qualité sans importance. Refusant de la cultiver, il leur arrive de froisser leur prochain ou de créer une situation embarrassante, ce qui eût été facilement évitable.

Selon le dictionnaire, le tact serait "le juste discernement de ce qu'il convient de faire ou de dire dans les rapports avec autrui; le talent d'agir sans offenser les autres ou de manière à s'attirer la bienveillance, surtout dans des situations difficiles;... la perception délicate et sympathique des nuances, de la mesure, des égards à observer dans telle ou telle circonstance." Certaine politesse superficielle est parfois due simplement au savoir-vivre ou à l'intelligente maîtrise de soi; mais l'amour qui ne se dément jamais, qui reste en tout temps plein de grâce et de délicatesse — cet amour-là se fonde sur la compréhension de Dieu.

Le tact c'est la considération, les égards pour autrui; il est donc proche parent de la bonté. Le tact apprécie le point de vue qu'adopte une autre personne; il cherche à mettre en pratique la Règle d'or (Matthieu 7:12): "Tout ce que vous voulez que les hommes fassent pour vous, vous aussi faites-le pour eux."

Le tact se traduit quelquefois simplement par le refus de faire ou de dire une chose qui ne produirait rien de bon. Dans d'autres cas, il consiste à dire un mot d'encouragement à ceux dont la situation est difficile. Ou bien encore, c'est une remarque qui, donnant un autre tour à la conversation, soulagera l'un des assistants et lui permettra de retrouver son aisance. Le tact évite les controverses inutiles; il préfère le silence à la critique destructive; il encourage ceux qui sont inquiets; il soutient les bons efforts.

La vie de Jésus illustra d'une manière remarquable ces paroles prophétiques (Ésaïe 42:1, 3): "Voici mon serviteur,... il ne brisera pas le roseau cassé et n'éteindra pas le lumignon qui fume encore." Le "roseau cassé," l'humain qui a déjà pâti, fût-ce par sa propre faute, peut quelquefois grâce à la bonté et à la douceur plutôt qu'à la condamnation sans ménagement, être ramené sur la bonne voie, retrouver la sagesse, le courage, la force et l'activité. Le "lumignon qui fume encore" — la mentalité dont la lumière est très faible — a besoin d'encouragements donnés avec amour et sagesse. La grâce est également une des belles qualités qui facilitent le travail en commun. Un cantique très apprécié contient cette prière, que nous aurions lieu de faire nôtre (Hymnaire de la Science Chrétienne, Nº 88):

"Esprit plein de grâce, ô reste avec moi;
Je voudrais agir toujours avec grâce."

Le tact ne dit pas tout ce qu'il sait; il s'occupe de ce qui le regarde. Pour tout ce qui concerne un travail d'organisation, le tact est d'une grande importance. S'ils font preuve de tact dans leurs rapports avec autrui, le fonctionnaire, l'administrateur, le membre d'un comité, celui qui travaille au sein d'une église, suscitent la bonne volonté de leurs collaborateurs et leur inspirent du zèle; aussi en obtiennent-ils de meilleurs services que telle personne inconsidérée, dont les intentions seraient bonnes mais qui ne veillerait pas sur ses paroles. On rencontre parfois des gens qui croient manquer de tact; ils pensent que le mal est sans remède et qu'ils peuvent tout au plus regretter cette lacune. Or les paroles et les actes rudes, brusques, irréfléchis, n'ont pas de réalité. Le Scientiste Chrétien sait que la considération et la bonne grâce peuvent se démontrer parce que ce sont des qualités qu'exprime l'Amour divin.

Chacun devrait revendiquer l'aptitude à exprimer toutes les caractéristiques aimables, bonnes et fortes qui reflètent Dieu. Il faut quelquefois beaucoup de labeur et de prière pour les démontrer. Dans certains cas, la patience, la persévérance, un effort soutenu sont nécessaires; mais à mesure que l'impatience, l'étourderie, l'égoïsme, l'étroitesse d'esprit cèdent à leurs contraires, on voit de plus en plus clairement l'homme créé selon la ressemblance divine.

Quiconque aime sincèrement le bien désire que son penser et ses actes soient pour autrui des bénédictions. Il peut être sûr que tel sera le cas si lui-même reflète Dieu. Ne pas excuser le mal et pourtant ne point condamner les personnes; penser aux autres plutôt qu'à soi-même; ne pas être craintif, renfermé, gêné; avoir la vraie sympathie qui devine les problèmes d'autrui et s'empresse d'aider à y faire face — si c'est là notre sérieux désir, il s'exprimera par la bonne grâce et l'amour.

Examinant la vie et les paroles de Jésus, qui nous servent d'exemple, nous voyons avec quel tact il choisissait, pour illustrer ses enseignements, des paraboles spécialement appropriées à ses auditeurs. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, suivit vraiment le Maître; elle était elle aussi pleine d'amour, de sagesse et de tact. Elle savait et enseignait que refléter Dieu constitue la véritable occupation de l'homme — que l'homme réel est l'expression de Dieu. Ainsi la bonté de Mrs. Eddy, son discernement, son intelligence, sa maîtrise se fondaient sur la véritable compréhension spirituelle de Dieu et de l'homme. Perçant du regard les semblants tels que la lourdeur d'esprit, la maladie, le péché, elle voyait la réalité spirituelle.

Dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy déclare, aux pages 476 et 477: "Jésus voyait dans la Science l'homme parfait, qui lui apparaissait là où l'homme mortel pécheur apparaît aux mortels. Dans cet homme parfait le Sauveur voyait la ressemblance même de Dieu, et cette vue correcte de l'homme guérissait les malades." Quiconque voit l'homme de cette manière sera forcément plein d'amour, de grâce et d'égards. Si ces qualités règnent dans sa conscience, le disciple, inspiré par l'esprit même du Christ, manifestera l'affection, la sagesse, les égards, l'intelligente serviabilité.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1939

Providence Bans Lottery Devices for Charity Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 24—A ban on raising funds for charity by selling tickets or certificates of chance or offering door prizes has been ordered by the Bureau of Police and Fire to become effective in this city Jan. 1.

The order will affect religious, fraternal, veterans' and civic club organizations. It has been coupled with a warning that persons distributing such tickets will be prosecuted.

In a statement the Bureau said it has deferred action until the beginning of the new year because several veterans' and fraternal orders already have committed themselves by contract to hold bazaars or circuses and tickets already have been distributed.

"The Bureau believes," the statement read, "that some of these devices are nothing more than games of chance, or lotteries, and as such, may violate the laws."

The warning directs police to treat all offenders alike, "without regard to race or creed," and tickets or punch boards used in raising funds will be ordered confiscated.

The statement of the Bureau follows:

"The attention of the Bureau of Police and Fire has recently been called to the methods employed by fraternal, charitable and veterans' organizations in raising funds. Various devices have been used: coupon books, certificates, door prizes, and a host of schemes to sell tickets for their entertainments, bazaars and circuses.

"The bureau believes that some of these devices are nothing more than games of chance, or lotteries, and as such may violate the law. We appreciate that the object of all these endeavors is charity to their members, or assistance to the unfortunate. Many organizations have contracted for the use of these alluring, if somewhat illegal devices, and because of contracts made, the bureau does not wish, at this time, to compel cancellation of these contracts, with the consequent loss to the organizations."

Roberts Backs Crimson Stand

Kenneth Roberts, author of "Northwest Passage," today added his report to a recent editorial in the Harvard Crimson. Of the Crimson's stand, an attack on prominent ministers and educators for their expressions of American solidarity of interest with the Allies, Mr. Roberts writes, "American undergraduates are fortunate in having one undergraduate newspaper that sees clearly, and I hope your example will be followed by every other undergraduate paper in the country."

Yesterday Prof. James Angell McLaughlin of the Harvard Law School attacked the editorial. Writing to the Crimson, he said, "The rising generation gives scant evidence of readiness to assume America's fair share in the defense of our civilization. Even those exposed to education incline to turn from the leadership appearing in the university world and take up the chant of the politicians: Be selfish. Be short sighted. Be cowardly. Be American! So may we demonstrate that the life of one complacent American is more precious than the lives of many Europeans who have mustered the courage to stand at the barrier."

In reply the Crimson declared this morning:

"It is evident that Professor McLaughlin learned little from that most bitter lesson, the World War. The only war this country will ever fight is one which it believes will end war. This it is not likely to believe again."

Boston School Rolls Shrinking

Continuing a trend that has been uninterrupted since 1933, Boston school enrollment dropped again this year, Supt. Arthur L. Gould told the Boston School Committee last night. A decline of 2 per cent or 3,081 brings total enrollment to 123,924.

Only in the kindergarten was there a gain in enrollment. The biggest drop was in the first to sixth grade, where a loss of 4,517 pupils was reported.

Alexander M. Sullivan, business manager of the committee, reported that expenditures for the first nine months of the year were $11,994,610, a decrease of about $123,400 from the same period last year.

Nearly $500,000 was spent for repairs and alterations of school buildings.

The committee voted to give full pay to eight teachers delayed in Europe because of the war.

Gov. Saltonstall Hits Precedents

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has shattered many a State House precedent since he assumed office last January. The latest of these episodes came yesterday when he called upon John W. Beal, State Commissioner of Public Works, at the latter's Nashua Street office.

Ordinarily a Governor is visited frequently by his department heads but seldom, if ever before, has a Chief Executive paid a personal call upon departmental executives.

The Governor explained that "I was at the North Station and I just thought I would drop in to see Commissioner Beal." Mr. Saltonstall also visited Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Terminal Costs Made Rail Issue

The Federal District Court of New Haven has been asked by New Haven Railroad trustees to determine what course they should follow regarding the road's $1,000,000 annual share of the operating cost of the Boston Terminal Company, which operates the South Station in Boston, Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, has announced.

The New Haven lines pay 70 per cent of the terminal company costs, including taxes, while the Boston and Albany Railroad pays the remaining 30 per cent. However, practically the entire New Haven share is saddled upon the Old Colony and Boston and Providence lines on which the New Haven has closed and is closing stations to cut down operating deficits. Opponents of the station closings have insisted the South Station expense is one of the major items in the operating deficits on the Old Colony and Boston and Providence lines.

The New Haven court, before which New Haven bankruptcy proceedings are being conducted, previously ordered the closing of 88 stations, while the petition for the closings was pending before the State Public Utilities Commission.

Missing Hikers Turn Up Safely

MT. WASHINGTON, N. H., Oct. 24 (AP)—Two men and a girl were safe at their homes today after being exposed for 24 hours to subfreezing temperatures and winds of hurricane force atop snow-capped Mount Washington.

"We were not afraid," said the girl, Miss Anne Pearsall, of Lowell, Mass. Her companions, Edward Coughlin, also of Lowell, and Robert Bastow, of Billerica, Mass., echoed her remark.

Tired and hungry and with their clothing frozen from the hips down, the three were found within a mile of a principal highway at dusk last night, roped together and trudging along a well-defined trail which led to the Crawford Notch highway and safety.

"I don't consider that we were even lost," said Miss Pearsall, but experienced woodsmen said the party's safe return was nothing less than a miracle.

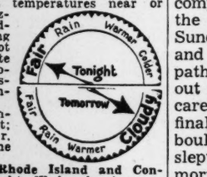
The three separated from five companions who descended from the summit by a different trail Sunday afternoon. Swirling snow and clouds soon obscured their path. They passed a shelter without seeing it, feeling their way carefully down a ravine. They finally found shelter beneath a boulder below the timber line and slept for several hours. In the morning, using a compass and map carried by Coughlin, they retraced their steps to the Dry River trail which led to the highway.

They estimated they wandered about 12 miles.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Fair and continued cold, with lowest temperatures near or slightly below freezing tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and not so cold; moderate northwest winds tonight and Wednesday becoming northerly.



Maine: Fair, continued cold tonight; Wednesday fair, warmer on the south coast.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair, continued cold tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds tonight shifting to moderate northeast over south portion Wednesday and decreasing to moderate northwest over the north portion on Wednesday; weather fair tonight with increasing cloudiness on Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	31	31	Minneapolis	36	36
Chicago	45	45	NewOrleans	65	63
Denver	47	46	New York	37	37
Helena	21	21	Norfolk	56	53
Kansas City	71	71	Philadelphia	42	42
Los Angeles	63	63	St. Louis	63	62
Miami	70	68	San Francisco	55	55
			Washington	49	49

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 24.
B—Minimum, Oct. 23.

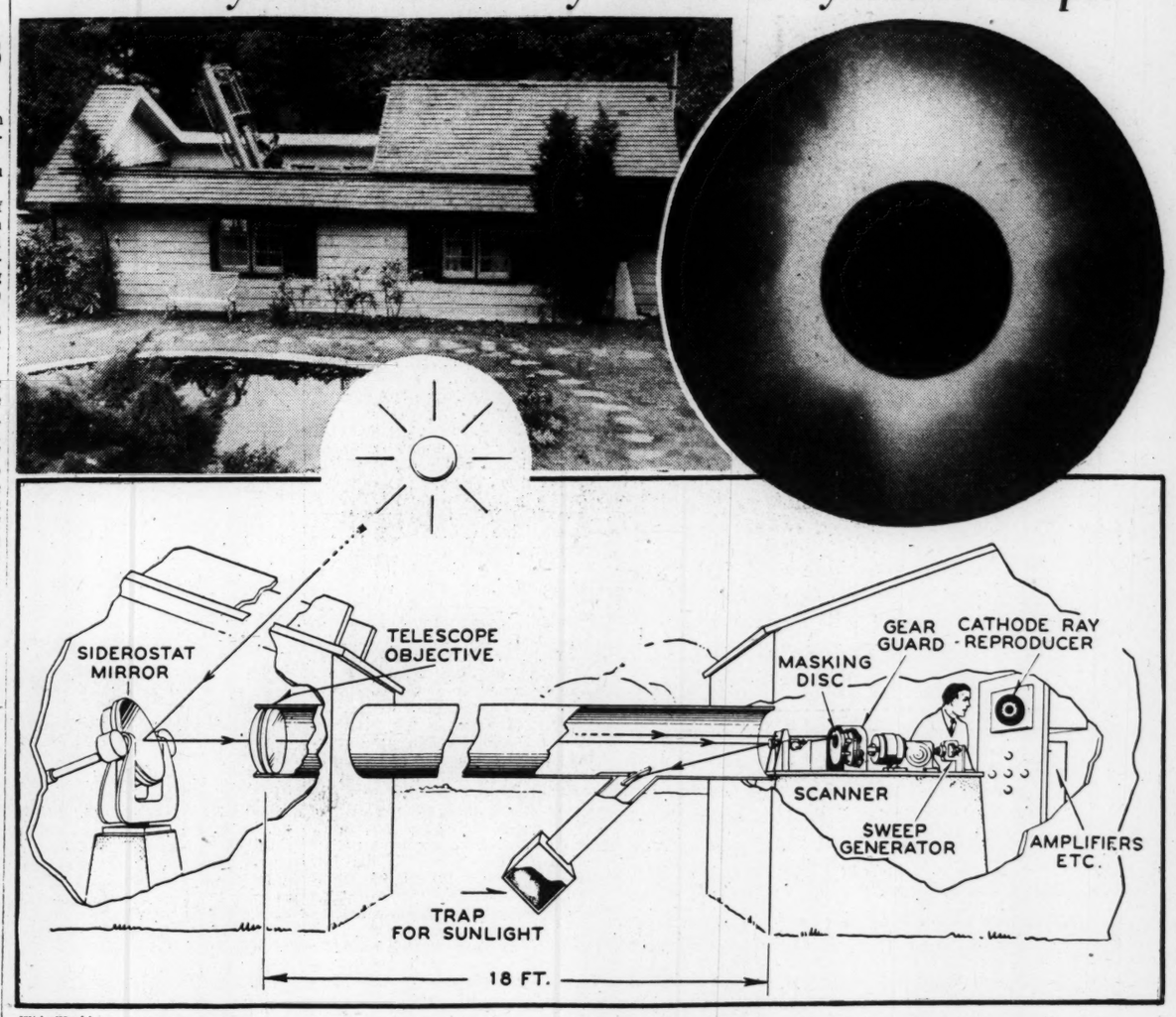
High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 8:36 p. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Wednesday, 8:59 a. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:21 p. m.

Shoe Contract Awarded

The International Shoe Company, Inc., of St. Louis, was awarded contracts aggregating $321,000 for 105,000 pairs of black service shoes for the Civilian Conservation Corps after bids were opened at the Quartermaster Depot at the Boston Army Base today. The successful bids were for $2.97 and $3.15 a pair for two different types of shoes.

Sun's Mysteries Studied by Means of Synthetic Eclipse



Wide World

Tests Made by System Devised by Dr. A. M. Skellett of Bell Telephone Laboratories

Upper left—Telescope projecting through the roof of the observatory of Dr. G. W. Cook at Wynnewood, Pa.

Upper right—1937 eclipse photographed by Romana, showing the solar corona.

Lower—Graphic representation of the laboratory attempt to capture the delicate hues of the solar corona without waiting for an eclipse to happen—a system devised by Dr. A. M. Skellett of the Bell Telephone Laboratories in which a disc is made to represent the moon and cover the image of the sun as seen through a telescope. The system is called a "Coronaviser" and was tested out in Dr. Cook's observatory.

Man-Made Eclipse of Sun Outlined at Academy Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

discrimination between steady light or polarized light characteristic of the corona, and scattered light characteristic of the major portion of solar rays. During recent months he has been building his apparatus and through Dr. G. W. Cook who has a private observatory at Wynnewood, Pa., he has tested it and found it successful.

Value of Work

But why would a physicist doing research for the telephone company be interested in such a distant field as solar coronas? The answer is that observing the corona in full sunlight discloses luminosity variations that tell of electrical disturbances on the sun of no little interest to telephone engineers concerned with radio, telephone and telegraphic communications over long distances. At times such disturbances are so bad as to knock earthly communications completely out.

Many different methods of attack on this problem have been tried but none achieved any degree of success until a few years ago when Dr. B. Lyot of Meudon Observatory, working with a specially constructed telescope at the top of Mt. Pic du Midi in the Pyrenees Mountains, obtained photographs showing some of the features of the inner corona.

Dr. Lyot's success depends upon two factors, according to his report before the International Astronomical Union in 1938. First, a sky of remarkable clarity, and second a telescope of special design which eliminates most of the glare arising from the diffusion of direct sunlight by the optical parts of the scope. At best he has to work with a glare almost equal to the corona and ordinarily much brighter. Yet until today this was the most promising advance on the problem since Huggins tackled it half a century ago.

Briefly, Dr. Skellett's apparatus (technically called a coronaviser) is a television system which scans a ring around the sun.

Light from the heavens enters a telescope, in this case a horizontal one, and a sharp image of the sun is focused on a mirror. Since this is of no use, in fact a distinct hindrance, it is reflected into a trap and dissipated. Around the image of the sun is that of the corona which is scanned by a combined lens and mirror.

Light Thrown In

As it rotates and rocks at the same time, light from successive points on a spiral path is thrown into a photo-electric cell, where a direct current of varying magnitude is generated. This current is of two parts, a steady current due to sky light and an alternating current due to the appearance of coronal features, streamers, arches and the like. In the amplifying circuits the first is discarded and the latter is boosted to a level at which it will affect the cathode ray tube of a television receiver. Viewed directly, an image of the corona is seen. By photography the image is recorded for future study. Reproduction of the image is done entirely by electrical means.

Dr. Skellett told the Academy that photographing the images was much superior to visual observations because the scanning rate of the apparatus is so slow, only two images a second. This likewise greatly reduces the effects of noise.

But when the system was finally placed in operation it didn't work quite as simply as it sounds. The slightest smudge or grain of dust on the glass plate acting as an invisible support for the scanning hole unit, spoils the picture. Stray scattered light in the telescope itself is also harmful.

Once in a while tiny specks of brilliant light would come floating across the screen. In the early days of modern telescopes similar disturbances were traced to spiders, flies, etc., ambling around in the telescope tube. Dr. Skellett finally traced his difficulties to similar hexapods, or to windborne seeds which drifted across the sky in the path of the sunlight. These bright light patterns ruined a number of otherwise excellent photographs.

The coronaviser is so new that there has been little time to test it properly. This the inventor hopes to accomplish next.

That means transporting the device to a mountain top where crystal clear skies can be obtained and using it in conjunction with a telescope which, by pointing directly at the sun, will eliminate most of the glare introduced by present limitations.

Amazing New Ray Described by Expert

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 24 (AP)—The price of three giant bombing planes will build the world's first real "death ray," a bright, blue beam 50 feet long, a few inches in diameter, whose touch for one instant, it is claimed, would be fatal.

The machine is a paradox, because it can't be used for war and the ray for peace purposes promises knowledge beyond all present dreams.

The ray machine is a cyclotron, which would manufacture 100,000,000-volt particles and shoot them out at speeds of 60,000 to 70,000 miles an hour. Its possibilities were described to the National Academy of Sciences by Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence, of the University of California.

A cyclotron is a huge electromagnet arranged so that atomic particles whirl around in it until they attain speeds of thousands of miles an hour. The speeding particles are drawn off and used to bombard chemical elements.

The first cyclotron was invented by Dr. Lawrence 10 years ago and today there are small cyclotrons all over the world from Tokyo to London and many places in the United States.

But nowhere is there anything like the 2,000-ton machine which Dr. Lawrence proposes to the National Academy. His plans are based on some amazing things which have happened in the last two months, at the University of California, with a new cyclotron, the largest in the world, but just half the size of the one which would make the blue "death ray."

This machine has revealed the surprising fact that when the voltage of a cyclotron is doubled, the energy it develops is multiplied many fold. One of the things, for example, which cyclotrons do is to render ordinary substances radioactive. They emit the same rays as radium.

The new machine showed that when its voltage was stepped up from 8,000,000 to 16,000,000 it was able to produce 20 times more radioactivity in iodine. If a valuable document, like a will, were exposed to this present California machine, the paper itself would emit radium rays and even if lost at the bottom of a rubbish heap 50 feet high, could be detected and found the same as lost radium.

Dr. Lawrence said that the things done with the present new California cyclotron prove that the giant he now proposes is entirely feasible. Its 100,000,000 volts would give natural science power equal to some of the cosmic rays.

These rays, for example, produce occasional particles known as heavy electrons, which are too rare for any experimenting. But the "death ray" cyclotron should be able to make heavy electrons in quantity. It would open, Dr. Lawrence explained to the Academy, a whole new domain of knowledge, in which discoveries might be expected as surprising as X-rays and radium.

As a "death ray," the blue beam would have no military value for two reasons. The person touched by it would not succumb for several days and meanwhile would remain for some time a very live fighter. The giant is too heavy to be moved around.

Civil Liberties Talk

The Boston Community Forum and Social Club announced today that John Landfield of the American Civil Liberty Union will give a free lecture in its clubhouse at 16 Lagrange Street at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening. Mr. Landfield's subject will be "Civil Liberty in the United States Today."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Florence Middaugh, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Winthrop, in the Church Edifice, 165 Winthrop Street, Winthrop, 8:15 p. m.

Theaters

Copley—
"Night Must Fall," by Emlyn Williams. Presented by Alan Gray Holmer. 8:30. Matinee Saturdays at 2:30 (Last week.)

Wilbur—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," by Clare Boothe. Presented by Brock Pemberton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Outward Bound," starring Laurette Taylor and Florence Reed. Presented by William A. Brady and the Playhouse Company. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Boston Opera House—
"Abe Lincoln in Illinois," by Robert E. Sherwood. Starring Raymond Massey. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Shubert—
"Nice Goin'," new musical comedy with much off-color dialogue, by Lawrence Schwab. Songs and lyrics by Rainger and Robbins. Featuring Mary Martin, Bert Wheeler, Fert Kelton and Lee Dixon. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"These Glamour Girls," with Lew Ayres, Lana Turner and Anita Louise. 3:45, 6:55, 10. Also "First Offenders," with Walter Abel. 2:10, 5:15, 8:24.

Radio—Page 11.

Exeter—
"The Wizard of Oz." 1:55, 4:50, 7:50. Also "The Ware Case," starring Clive Brook and Jane Baxter. 3:35, 6:35, 9:35.

Fenway and Paramount—
John Garfield and Priscilla Lane in "Dust Be My Destiny." Fenway: 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Zenobia," with Oliver Hardy and Jean Parker. Fenway: 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—
Leslie Howard and Ingrid Bergman in "Intermezzo." 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "The Under-Pup," with Gloria Jean, Don Cummings, Nan Grey, and Virginia Weidler. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:25.

Normandie—
"Susannah of the Mounties," with Shirley Temple. Also "Five Came Back," with Chester Morris and Wendy Barrie.

Tremont—
"On Borrowed Time," with Lionel Barrymore. Also "Rosalie," with Eleanor Powell and Nelson Eddy. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

RKO-Boston—
"Coast Guard," with Randolph and Frances Lee. 9:30, 11:55 a. m., 2:35, 5, 7:40, 10:05. Also "They Asked for It." 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:25, 8:55.

Fine Arts—
"Port of Shadows" (French), featuring Jean Gabin, Michel Simon, and Michele Morgan. 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:30. Also Walt Disney Cartoon, 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:20.

University—
Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett in "The Man in the Iron Mask." 2:40, 5:35, 9:10. Also "Everybody's Hobby," with Irene Rich and Henry O'Neill. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: Robert Donat in "Goodbye, Mr. Chips." Also "Three Loves Has Nancy," with Janet Gaynor and Robert Montgomery.

Metropolitan—
"Hollywood Cavalcade," with Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. Also "Nancy Drew and the Hidden Staircase." 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:25.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Rains Came," starring Myrna Loy and Tyrone Power. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:35, 9:30. Modern: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Stop, Look, and Love," with Jean Rogers. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:30. Modern: 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Repertory—
"Man About Town," with Jack Benny. Also "Tell No Tales," with Melvyn Douglas. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.
Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

South Station Theater—
"Fools Who Made History," Conquering the Colorado," Robert Benchley in "How to Eat," "The Evergreen Empire," lastet newsfeels and other shorts.

Uptown—
"Beau Geste," starring Gary Cooper and Ray Milland. 12:25, 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also "Way Down South," with Rochelle Hudson. 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Mischa Auer and Baby Sandy in "Unexpected Father." Also "These Glamour Girls," with Lew Ayres and Lana Turner.

State and Orpheum—
"Dancing Co-Ed," with Lana Turner and Richard Carlson. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 3:15, 6:55, 10:30. Also "They Shall Have Music," starring Jascha Heifetz, Andrea Leeds and Joel McCrea. Orpheum: 9:35 a. m. Both theaters: 1:30, 5:10, 8:45.

Trans-Lux—
"All Quiet on the Western Front." 10:35, a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. Also "Chicken Wagon Family," with Jane Withers and Leo Carrillo. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:50, 8:40.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Wizard of Oz." 3:15, 5:26, 9:30. Also "Coast Guard," with Randolph Scott 1:50, 4:55, 8:05.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Violin-piano sonata recital by Harriette and Jules Wolffers. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Italian Paintings by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Savings Bank Insurance Gains Over $18,000,000

Gain of $18,449,318 in insurance in force since Sept. 30, 1938, was reported today by Judd Dewey, Deputy Commissioner of Savings Bank life insurance. Mr. Dewey said the total of such insurance now in force is $172,586,334.

Mr. Dewey reported an accelerating rate of increase every year since 1908 when savings bank life insurance was first made available in Massachusetts, largely through the efforts of Louis D. Brandeis, now a retired Supreme Court Justice.

In 1938, Mr. Dewey pointed out, savings bank life insurance registered 44.6 per cent of the net gain in new business in the State.

Mr. Dewey noted that in 1930 total savings bank life insurance in force totaled $77,324,000. Its growth to $172,586,334 this year illustrates the pyramiding nature of the insurance plan, he said.

In an effort to limit the quickly expanding State supervised insurance plan, a bill was placed before the last Legislature which would have set a $3000 maximum on the amount of such insurance any one person might carry. The limiting plan was defeated.

Bates Would Double U. S. Fleet

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—Representative George J. Bates (R) of Massachusetts said today the United States' fleet was insufficient to protect "both our shores at the same time" and asked naval officials to determine the cost of doubling navy ships, submarines and planes.

He proposed that the House Naval Affairs Committee of which he is a member recommend appointment of a special board of naval officers to consider "enlarging our fleet to meet changing world conditions."

"We must determine," he said in an interview, "whether we are to depend on some other fleet's aid or to be able to defend both our coasts alone."

Saying the navy personnel in the United States was "superior to that of any other nation," Representative Bates added he would "depend on Navy Department recommendations for policy and that is the unanimous feeling of the entire House committee."

Representative Bates declared there was need of more combat ships to replace old age vessels. He suggested the Navy Department estimate the cost of doubling its fleet, increasing personnel and maintaining shore establishments for such a fleet.

"As a result of our co-operation with the Navy and looking ahead," he said, "our naval establishment is at its highest standard in history.

"But if some nations in Europe and Asia should ever get the idea of ganging up on the United States, the richest nation in the world, we should be concerned about our ability to defend both shores."

Manion Appointee For Court Staff

Charles E. Manion, former chauffeur for James M. Curley when the latter was Governor, and recently discharged by Governor Saltonstall from the Department of Public Works staff, was one of two appointees named yesterday to positions in the Clerk's office of Boston Municipal Court.

Edmond J. Hoy, Chief Clerk, submitted the names of Mr. Manion and Miss Anna Leary, former employee in Suffolk Superior Court Clerk's office, to the Justices of the Court for approval. Majority assent is necessary.

The former Governor's chauffeur was employed as a supervisor of motor vehicle equipment at $4,320 a year. He is expected to receive the position of Chief Clerk under Mr. Hoy.

Miss Leary's new position carries a salary of $2,000 a year, $300 more than she received in the Suffolk Court clerk's office.

Five Men Held In Larceny Case

A sergeant and three special officers of the Charlestown police station today rounded up five men and recovered more than $1,000 of property alleged to have been stolen from the Butts & Ordway Company of East Cambridge, dealers in wholesale hardware, mill supplies and automobile accessories.

Carl Junkins of Stoneham, an employee of the concern, and Millard Thomas, truck driver, of Jamaica Plain, are being held on a larceny charge, and Irving Gurber, dealer in automobile parts and accessories in Charlestown, and Benjamin Langville, proprietor of a Charlestown garage, and one of his employees, are being held on charges of receiving stolen property.

Their cases will be continued to permit further investigation and search for additional missing property.

Women Voters Booth Is Opened

The Non-partisan Information Booth for Voters, operated on Boston Common, opposite West Street, by the Boston League of Women Voters, was officially opened this morning at 11 a. m., by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. It will remain open from 8:30 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sundays, until election day, Nov. 7.

Mrs. Donald J. Hurley, President of the League, presented the Mayor with a copy of the League's "First Primer for Voters," which gives the "how, when, what and why of registration and voting proceedure." The book also explains the question on the ballot in simple language, and gives pros and cons of each.

Available at the booth are lists of precincts and polling places, and the list of registered voters is accessible.

Governor Saltonstall is to pay an official visit to the booth tomorrow at 10:40 a. m.

Book Fair Draws Large Attendance

Interest in the Boston Herald's Book Fair, being held all this week at the Boston Garden, continued today as book lovers from all over New England visited the displays.

Of particular interest to visitors is the reference library with its 1,000 reference books. Information of any nature is obtainable from this booth and if the necessary answers are not forthcoming from the 1,000 books available, the attendant has a direct telephone wire to the Boston Public Library where a further and more complete search may be made.

Prominent authors have been obtained to speak on each afternoon and evening of the Fair in the main auditorium. There are plenty of seats available, both on the main floor and in the balconies.

Principal speakers on tomorrow's program include Neal O'Hara, Boston Herald columnist, and Imogene Wolcott.

Giant Snow Cruiser to Start East

CHICAGO, Oct. 24 (AP)—Builders of the giant snow cruiser to be used in an Antarctic expedition prepared today to display the craft en route east on its journey to the frozen wastes.

Present plans called for the departure of the craft for Boston at about 4 a. m. tomorrow.

After a leisurely trip across Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York the cruiser will proceed on Oct. 31 on route 20 to the New York-Massachusetts State line, according to the present tentative itinerary, where a Massachusetts State Police escort will meet it. Route 20 to Pittsfield. Route 20 to West Springfield, junction of Routes 20 and 20A, with a five minute stop at junction. Route 20A to Route 20. Route 20 to junction o fRoutes 20 and 12 with a five-minute stop at the junction for Worcester greeting. Route 20 to junction of Routes 20 and 9. Route 9 to Framingham State Police barracks.

The route from Framingham to Boston has not been announced.

Eight Auto Testers Lose Licenses

Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Frank A. Goodwin discontinued the licenses of eight official testing stations today. Laxity in issuing stickers to cars was given as the reason.

When motor vehicles inspectors on the roads stop cars and find equipment defective, despite the fact stickers have been issued, such motor car owners will have their registration revoked until the car is put into first class condition, the Registrar said. The garage issuing such a sticker also will lose its rating as an official testing station.

Providence to Get Food Stamps Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 24—Mayor John F. Collins at noon today announced that Providence would be the first city in New England to benefit by the stamp plan of the Federal surplus commodity commission. He said that a conference tonight at which Federal officials and Vincent J. Sorrentino, State Director of Public Welfare, will attend, plans will be completed. The stamp plan provides for additional low cost commodity aid for persons on relief rolls. Rochester, N. Y., is the only other city in the East which is operating under such a plan, according to Mayor Collins.

'Outward Bound' and 'Abe Lincoln in Illinois' Arrive in Boston

Revival of Sutton Vane Play Stirs Audience at Plymouth

By L. A. Sloper

Revival after a period of years is always a severe test for a play. The world in the meantime has been through new experiences. Styles have changed in drama no less than in clothes. That which formerly seemed significant may appear to us today as trivial, or dull, or theatrical. Sometimes, on seeing a play again after a lapse of years, we wonder what we once found in it to stir us.

Fifteen years ago Sutton Vane's "Outward Bound" made a profound impression on audiences in New York and Boston, as it had previously impressed theatergoers in London. That was a time of postwar disillusionment. Many people, reacting against the horrors of war, were giving themselves up to pleasure seeking. It is not surprising that theatrical producers in London rejected "Outward Bound" until it had attracted attention in private production.

For here was a play that pushed aside cynicism and spoke seriously of fundamentals. Its theme was that the experience men call death leaves humans just where they were before, with the same problems still to be solved. And the theme was presented not didactically, but in effective dramatic form.

The piece gave the merrymakers pause. It was taken seriously even in circles where to be serious was considered bad form. It proved that the public is always ready for thoughtful plays if those plays are couched in viable dramatic style.

In revival at the Plymouth last night, "Outward Bound" passed successfully the test of revival, even in a very uneven performance. It is true that some of its humor seemed less amusing than it had 15 years ago, and that some of the players failed to give full value to their roles; but the central thesis was presented as forcefully as ever, and its implications were as clearly developed.

The Mrs. Midget of Laurette Taylor was the dominating figure of the action, a fine impersonation achieved with a minimum of visible reliance on technical proficiency, a realization which could come only from a deep penetration into the character.

Most notable among the other characterizations was that of Mr. Lingley by Louis Hector, whose success was remarkable because the part can so easily be made merely a stock comic character. Mr. Hector lost none of its comedy values, but he also made Lingley a believeable human being, not without dignity and with even a sympathetic quality.

Florence Reed, who is starred with Miss Taylor and who has been highly praised elsewhere for her Mrs. Clivedon-Banks, was disappointing through most of the play. She overplayed her role, producing a caricature rather than a portrait. In the last scene she showed more of her real quality as an actress by allowing us to see the actual Mrs. Banks both in her humiliation and in her ultimate gallantry.

Harry Ellerbe evidently had a firm grasp of the character of Prior, which he will be able to convey more fully when he holds the reins a little tighter on himself; at present his impersonation is imperfectly controlled. Morgan Farley is an unobtrusively competent steward and Reynolds Denniston a credible Examiner.

'Outward Bound'

Plymouth Theater — William A. Brady and the Playhouse Company present Laurette Taylor and Florence Reed in "Outward Bound," by Sutton Vane, for two weeks beginning Oct. 23, 1939. Second play of the Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription season. The cast:

Scrubby ..... Morgan Farley
Ann ..... Diana Barrymore
Henry ..... Henry Richards
Mr. Prior ..... Harry Ellerbe
Mrs. Clivedon-Banks ..... Florence Reed
Rev. William Duke ..... Steven Courtleigh
Mrs. Midget ..... Laurette Taylor
Mrs. Lingley ..... Louis Hector
Rev. Frank Thomson ..... Reynolds Denniston

Alfredo Valente

Laurette Taylor

In "Outward Bound," revival of Sutton Vane's play at the Plymouth Theater.

Plays in Prospect

The Royal Family—At the Copley, beginning Monday, Oct. 30. George S. Kaufman's and Edna Ferber's play about a theatrical family.

Adam the Creator—At the Peabody Playhouse beginning Tuesday, Oct. 31. Karel Capek's play in a production by the New England Repertory Company.

Very Warm for May—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, Nov. 6. New musical comedy by Jerome Kern and Oscar Hammerstein 2d, produced by Max Gordon, with a cast including Jack Whiting, Eve Arden, Hiram Sherman, Gracie MacDonald, and Frances Mercer.

Hot Mikado—At the Boston Opera House, beginning Monday, Nov. 6. Bill Robinson in a jazz version of the Gilbert and Sullivan opus.

Morning's at Seven—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday, Nov. 6. New comedy by Paul Osborne produced by Dwight Deere Wiman.

Key Largo—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, Nov. 13. New play by Maxwell Anderson produced by the Playwrights Company with a cast including Paul Muni, Uta Hagen, and Jose Ferrer.

DuBarry Was a Lady—At the Shubert, beginning Monday, Nov. 13. New musical show by Cole Porter, B. G. DeSylva, and Herbert Fields, with Ethel Merman and Bert Lahr heading the cast.

'Nice Goin'"

A musical version of "Sailor Beware," a rowdy farce about navy "gobs" on shore leave, was presented to the apparent enjoyment of a large audience at the Shubert Theater last evening. The talk of the characters is uniformly off-color. This may be appropriate enough to the story, but it will prove disconcerting to theatergoers' notions of what is suitable for mixed audiences.

A capable cast is employed, with Pert Kelton winning the heartiest applause for one of her singing numbers. Lee Dixon, who can dance and has a spontaneous comedy style, carries the main part of the story, chiefly in scenes with Mary Martin, who can sing dubious songs archly. Bert Wheeler, Carol Bruce, Jack Cole and Vicki Cummings do well in the circumstances as assisting entertainers. The music is serviceable and at times has an agreeable Spanish flavor. There are many well-staged dancing numbers.

Lotte Lehmann's Program For Concert on Oct. 29

The program to be given by Lotte Lehmann in Symphony Hall, Sunday afternoon, Oct. 29, with the assistance of Paul Ulanowsky, will be as follows:

Der Lindenbaum ..... Schubert
An eine Quelle ..... Schubert
Liebesbotschaft ..... Schubert
Rastlose Liebe ..... Schubert
Trepak ..... Moussorgsky
Lullaby ..... Moussorgsky
Death's Serenade ..... Moussorgsky
The Field Marshal ..... Moussorgsky
Schöne Fremde ..... Schumann
Geisternähe ..... Schumann
Volksliedchen ..... Schumann
Aufträge ..... Schumann
Die Kränze ..... Brahms
Botschaft ..... Brahms
Unbewegte laue Luft ..... Brahms
Willst du dass ich geh? ..... Brahms

Spelling Master for Radio

Behind the Microphone

Paul Wing, who conducts the spelling bee on NBC Sunday afternoons, has been known to tell interviewers that he thinks one way to become a spelling master (professional) is to have been born in Sandwich, Mass. Most people, if they think of Sandwich, Mass., at all, associate Sandwich with the glass which was made there in great quantities and with great success in what are sentimentally known as the Olden Days. Mr. Wing advances no particular reason as to why Sandwich is an especially good birthplace for professional spelling masters, and the best thing to do seems to be simply to let it go at that.

Mr. Wing is a suave, easy-going man who went to high school—as professional spelling masters should, surely—and to the University of Wisconsin, which would undoubtedly do a professional spelling master no harm; and he then worked as a reporter on a newspaper in Chicago.

A whole generation of newspaper editors might rise up and stipulate that, as a breed, newspapermen are notably bad spellers. There is something in the copy books to the effect that it is the exception that proves the rule, and perhaps Mr. Wing was the exception to the rule about reporters being—well, you know.

City Room to Vaudeville

It was at this juncture that Mr. Wing proved he was not as most other members of his craft. For suddenly he sprang from the city room into vaudeville! And for the oddest reason. A newspaper reporter—almost any newspaper reporter—should not have arrived at the opinion arrived at by Mr. Wing, which was that the life of vaudeville is an ideal life. Perhaps it would be better to say "was" an ideal life, inasmuch as we are being assured on every hand these days that vaudeville is no more.

Mr. Wing leaped into vaudeville without thinking twice—at least on what might be called the almost imperative subject of having an act which he could present in vaudeville. But he had the remedy for that state of affairs. Being a newspaperman, and having no act to present, he simply did the quickest thing he coul dthink of, which was to write himself an act.

Well, he jogged along in vaudeville for a bit and then he saw a girl with whom he fell in love, and he married her and lo! what did he discover? That, all of a sudden, he was the kind of person who wanted to settle down; quit the peripatetic life of the road, and live on a side street in a suburb, have a garden in summer, and shovel coal for the furnace in winter, even as you and I.

Wrote, Directed, Produced

Well, he got out of vaudeville, to suit the action to the word, but he still had to have a means of earning a living for himself and wife and, as time went on, for three young Wings. So he leaped back into what is somewhat surprisingly known as "the writing game." (Game, indeed!) He began to write children's stories. And then radio appeared on the horizon, and pretty soon Mr. Wing was writing the children's stories into a children's program for radio, which, in addition to the writing, he also directed and produced.

They called him the Story Man. But in spite of the title he attracted favorable notice up in the production department of NBC, and he was hired.

They gave him picaresque things to produce. All full of great lusty pirates and critters of that ilk, swashbuckling around. It cultivated his comprehension of the element of conflict and complication which is the very paprika of radio production of plays. And all of a sudden, one day, he began to think that it would be fun to take people who might have natural points of conflict with each other, say motorists and traffic cops, bosses versus secretaries, theater managers versus actors—you get the idea—and put 'em to work spelling each other down in a spelling bee.

Strange Facts Develop

It jelled from the first. And you wouldn't believe the odd places in which you find wonderful spellers and, conversely, the places in which you find people who can't spell c-a-t without help! College professors fall down on the silliest words, for instance. Like s-i-e-g-e and p-a-r-a-l-e-l-l—oops! sorry—p-a-r-a-l-l-e-l!

It seems that all the contestants share certain habits. The big words make them ultra cautious, almost sly in their approaches to them. The simple words trip them into rushing ahead pell mell.

It's a wonder how he can think of enough classifications of natural—well, not exactly enemies, but opponents—to keep himself in a smart and zestful atmosphere. But when you have a man who can think of pitting dog catchers against dog owners, just like that; and furriers against chorus girls, why you get an idea of the resourcefulness of Mr. Paul Wing.

A hobby for Mr. Wing?

Sure, come to think of it.

The Webster Dictionary. Unabridged. Oops—sorry! Unabridged.

J. M.

Lincoln Brought to the Stage By Playwright and Actor

By Edwin F. Melvin

"Abe Lincoln in Illinois," Robert E. Sherwood's Pulitzer Prize play, as it has been produced by the Playwrights' Company, is an unusual combination of qualities. It has dramatic power. It deals with a figure of historical significance. It is marked in the acting of Raymond Massey by a performance of distinction that is likely to be remembered in the American theater. It manages to bridge the gap between the past and the present by finding current import in some of the problems that were faced by Lincoln.

At the performance last evening at the Opera House, the first in a transcontinental tour, the audience was smaller than might have been expected. But at the conclusion of the evening, there were repeated curtain calls, to which Mr. Massey responded with brief remarks to express the appreciation of the company.

* * *

The play, as those who have seen it in New York have recounted, traces the career of Lincoln from the 1830's in New Salem, Ill., until his election as President and his departure for Washington. There are 12 scenes into which the three acts are divided. In the first of them Lincoln is to be seen acquiring the rudiments of an education in the cabin of Mentor Graham, quelling a bully and declaring his love for Ann Rutledge in the Rutledge Tavern, and facing her loss a year or so later. In the second act he is to be discovered in his law office in Springfield, Ill., his meeting with Mary Todd, his decision that he could not marry her reached on the day set for their wedding, an incident on the prairie when he gathered new courage, and his return to ask for her hand in marriage. The third act records a debate with Douglas, a conference with Eastern politicians, who had come to discuss his qualifications as a candidate for President, the counting of the election returns, and his farewell to his friends in Illinois as he departed for the White House.

In the writing of the play, Mr. Sherwood has traced the development of a man and the growth of a leader. He has set forth Lincoln in the earlier scenes as indecisive, more conscious than his friends of his limitations, shrinking from the burdens of responsibility. Midway in the play, he gathers strength and determination, rises to meet the demands which face him, and goes on to become the figure that history remembers. His human qualities are not forgotten, his sense of humor, his understanding of people, his simplicity, his occasional temper. It is a characterization that has warmth as well as stature.

* * *

M Massey by his acting keeps pace with Mr. Sherwood's writing. in appearance he suggests to a surprising degree the face and figure of Lincoln. Part of it is done by make-up and costume. Much of it comes from gesture and posture, particularly in the earlier scenes when he sets forth the angular, awkward prairie youth and man. More important, he has proportioned his characterization to give the effect of a long rising curve that lifts in power and gains in depth as the play progresses. It is a performance that has the breadth and dignity that the play demands.

As is proper, Lincoln and Mr. Massey dominate the stage. The other roles are subordinate, but sufficiently well done. There is the Mary Todd of Miss Muriel Kirkland, for instance, the Joshua Speed of Calvin Thomas, the Ninian Edwards of Lewis Martin, the Ann Rutledge of Augusta Dabney, and the William Herndon of David Clarke. How much details remembered by the audience help to fill in the background is hard to say. Jo Mielziner has aided in catching the feeling of the period with his settings. But the wider horizons of the play are to be discovered the words of Lincoln.

'Abe Lincoln in Illinois'

At the Boston Opera House—Robert E. Sherwood's play as produced by the Playwrights' Company, Oct. 23, 1939, staged by Elmer Rice, and provided with settings by Jo Mielziner. The cast:

Mentor Graham ..... Clarence Chase
Abe Lincoln ..... Raymond Massey
Judge Bowling Green ..... Arthur Griffin
Ninian Edwards ..... Lewis Martin
Joshua Speed ..... Calvin Thomas
Ann Rutledge ..... Augusta Dabney
Ben Mattling ..... George Christie
Trum Cogdal ..... Elmer Jerome
Jack Armstrong ..... George Matthews
Bab ..... Joseph Wiseman
Feargus ..... Dearon Darnay
Jasp ..... Richard Allen
Seth Gale ..... Kevin McCarthy
Nancy Green ..... Helen Kingstead
William Herndon ..... David Clarke
Elizabeth Edwards ..... Mary Parker
Mary Todd ..... Muriel Kirkland
The Edwards' Maid ..... Guerita Donnelly
Jimmy Gale ..... James Allen
Aggie Gale ..... Ann Eden
Gobey ..... Emory Richardson
Stephen A. Douglas ..... George Christie
Willie Lincoln ..... James Allen
Tad Lincoln ..... Robert Allen
Robert Lincoln ..... John Payne
The Lincolns' Maid ..... Shirley Gregory
Crimmin ..... Donald Foster
Barrick ..... Barrie Wanless
Sturveson ..... Thomas Tracey
Jed ..... Kevin McCarthy
Phil ..... Allan Shaw
Kavanaugh ..... Ralph Chambers
Militia Captain ..... Joseph Wiseman

Lucas & Pritchard

Raymond Massey and Lillian Foster

In the scene in Judge Bowling Green's House of "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" at the Boston Opera House.

'Intermezzo: A Love Story'

If you have tears, prepare to shed them for "Intermezzo: a Love Story," with which David O. Selznick is making lachrymose attack at the Keith Memorial. "Intermezzo" is a poignantly intoned, delicately shaded love-duet played on the sob string, and graced by those wistfully romantic players, Leslie Howard, Edna Best, and John Halliday plus a Swedish newcomer named Ingrid Bergman. In fact, take it all around, "Intermezzo: a Love Story," is quite a picture.

For a great wonder, the title in this case tells all. The leading figure is Holger Brandt (Mr. Howard) a world-famous violinist who returns home to settle down briefly after a long concert tour. Waiting at the fireside he finds his gracious wife (Miss Best) and his two children, the younger of whom (Ann Todd) has been taking piano lessons from an extremely talented pianist (Miss Bergman).

The rest is quite simple. Anita, the pianist, realizing that her love for Holger has no moral justification tries to break away but he follows the girl, deserts his family and he and Anita have a triumphant concert tour. On vacation, following the tour, the pair are visited by an old friend who has brought divorce papers. And this time Anita has the courage to make the break.

The picture does not end here, however. For Mr. Selznick's script writers George O'Neil, Gosta Stevens and Gustave Molander, have Holger return to visit his little daughter, beckon to her across the street, and cause her to be run over. The child recovers, Holger is forgiven by his wife, and returns to his family.

Everything that sentimental music, exquisitely soft lighting and brilliant camera work can do have been done for "Intermezzo." Occupying itself with one of most time-tested dramatic formulae, the film nevertheless has been so skillfully done that it emerges an absorbing and subtle piece of film making—one which, by the way, is strictly for adults. To Mr. Selznick (whose associate producer was Mr. Howard), to Director Gregory Ratoff, to cameraman Gregg Tolland, to Music Director Lou Forbes, to Set Director Casey Roberts and to all the others who had a hand in helping make "Intermezzo: a Love Story" we raise our bonnets. And don't let us get away without an extra doff to Mr. Howard and Miss Bergman for their remarkable dubbing of instrumental virtuosity.

Mr. Selznick has not only made a film to stir the emotions. He has introduced a first rate emotional actress and probably a new star in the person of Sweden's Miss Bergman.

Second Stravinsky Talk

Igor Stravinsky, Charles Eliot Norton Professor at Harvard, will give his second lecture on Wednesday evening at 8:15 p. m. in the New Lecture Hall, corner Kirkland and Oxford streets, Cambridge. The subject of the lecture will be "Du Phénomène Musicale."

News of the Screen

New York

M-G-M has won the 1939 award of the Motion Picture Traffic Safety Committee for its short subject, "Drunken Driving," an October release in the "Crime Does Not Pay" series. The award is made yearly to the film which "most effectively encourages safer use of the streets and highways."

* * *

"Blue Bird" Set

What is said to be the largest interior set ever built at the Twentieth Century-Fox studio was completed last week for the Technicolor production of "The Blue Bird," starring Shirley Temple. The set completely fills Stage 16 at the Westwood studio. Art Directors Richard Day and W. B. Ihnen were faced with the task of making the whole business look as if it were suspended in mid-air. The set is entirely surrounded by a sky cyclorama stretching from floor to ceiling. An artificial lake, holding 15,000 gallons of water, included as part of the scene, has a spillway effect to make the water seem to merge with the sky. Part of the set is a 60-foot galley in the shape of a swan, with sails stretching to the ceiling.

* * *

Laughton's Plans

With English film production in a somewhat indeterminate state as a result of the war, Charles Laughton and Erich Pommer have announced that they will transfer their producing activities to Hollywood. They are reorganizing their Mayflower Pictures, Ltd., for this purpose, to procure satisfactory American distribution. Plans are being discussed for filming "The Admirable Crighton," starring Mr. L. of course, in Hollywood.

* * *

"Rasputin" Business

S. R. O. business continues at the Fifty-fifth Street Playhouse, where Harry Baur's new French film, "Rasputin," goes into its second week today. The film is continuing to set house records for attendance and box office grosses.

* * *

Incidental Intelligence

Betty Compson has been added to the cast of "Not Too Narrow, Not Too Deep," co-starring Clark Gable and Joan Crawford . . . E. E. Clive, Ronald Sinclair, and Edmund Gwenn are working in "The Earl of Chicago," starring Robert Montgomery . . . M-G-M has bought "Remember the Day," the Broadway play by Philo Higley and Philip Dunning . . . Donald Crisp, Donald Meek, and Maria Ouspenskaya have been selected for featured roles in "The Life of Dr. Ehrlich," in which Edward G. Robinson and Ruth Gordon star . . . Lee Patrick, who has just completed a role in "Invisible Stripes," is going to do a play on Broadway . . . Miriam Hopkins is replacing Olivia de Havilland in the leading feminine role opposite Errol Flynn in "Virginia City" . . . Ann Sheridan has returned to Hollywood after a brief New York visit . . . Mickey Rooney is visiting Detroit to visit the Thomas A. Edison Foundation preparatory to portraying the inventor's youth in "Young Thomas Edison."

To Give Concert

Creative Photographers Inc.

Harriette and Jules Wolffers

Who will give a violin and piano recital in Jordan Hall this evening.

Copeland-Wood Program

The program to be given by George Copeland, pianist, and Cleora Wood, soprano, on Thursday evening, Nov. 16, in Jordan Hall, will be:

I.

Monologue (le songe) et Air ..... Gluck
(d'Iphigenie en Tauride)
Minue Cantado (arr. by Joaquin Nin)
Jose Bassa
El Jilquerito con pico de Oro
Blas de Laserna
(arr. by Joaquin Nin)
16th Century Suite, Vive Henri IV
(unknown)
Nocturne ..... Chopin
Valse .....
Jesus Christus, Filius Dei ..... Bach
Requiem
Erist's
Standchen
Schumann
Meine Rose
Auftra ge
Provenzalisches Lied
Et la lune descend sur le temple qui fut
Danse de Puck ..... Debussy
La soiree dans Grenada
Danza de Lolita ..... Pittaluga
Cant Magic No. 5 ..... Mompou
Danza, "El Amor Brujo" ..... Falla
Sacro Monte ..... Turina
Ma laguenna ..... Lecuona

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NINA QUARTIN
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TOWN HALL
SUNDAY EVE. 8:30

GILBERT MILLER presents
HELEN HAYES & PHILIP MERIVALE in
LADIES and GENTLEMEN
"Helen Hayes, the finest actress of them all, is just as brilliant as ever."—WATTS, Herald Trib.
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45th St., W. of 8th Ave.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:40. Circle 6-6363

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
in SAMSON RAPHAELSON'S Comedy
SKYLARK
with DONALD COOK — GLEN ANDERS
Morosco Thea., W. 45 St. CL.6-6230. Evs. 8:40
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday at 2:40

"As gay, giddy and delectable a comedy as our stage has seen in years."
—John Mason Brown, Post
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
A New Comedy
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. West of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. MATS. THURS. & SAT., 2:40

LEW BROWN'S MUSICAL RIOT 5th Month
YOKEL BOY
Buddy EBSEN Judy CANOVA
MAJESTIC, W. 44, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat., $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75

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LESLIE HOWARD in INTERMEZZO
A Love Story
INTRODUCING
INGRID BERGMAN
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STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—BIG FEATURES—2
Joel McCrea Andrea Leeds
"THEY SHALL HAVE MUSIC"
introducing JASCHA HEIFETZ
"DANCING CO-ED"
with LANA TURNER
ARTIE SHAW'S Orchestra

Boston Opera House Evgs. 8:30 Mat. Tom'w
Seats Now—Down Town Box Office Wilbur Theatre
RAYMOND MASSEY
in ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
Evgs. 85c-$3.30. Wed.-Sat. Mats. 55c-$2.75

Plymouth 2 Weeks Only TONIGHT 8:30 Mat. Thurs.
LAURETTE TAYLOR ★ FLORENCE REED
"OUTWARD BOUND"
HARRY ELLERBE LOUIS HECTOR MORGAN FARLEY
2nd American Theatre Soc. Subs. Play
Evgs. 1.10-2.75. Thurs. & Sat. Mats. 1.10-2.20

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
"THE MAN IN THE IRON MASK" with Louis Hayward • Joan Bennett
"EVERYBODY'S HOBBY"
Review, Wednesday, October 25
Robert Donat and Greer Garson in
"GOODBYE, MR. CHIPS"
Janet Gaynor • Robert Montgomery
Franchot Tone
"THREE LOVES HAS NANCY"

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WHOSE Day IS TODAY?
This day has a special quality for some friend or relative. Birthday—anniversary—the day you met—whatever the occasion, nothing could make this day so BIG A DAY as hearing your voice—as knowing that distance has not dulled your interest. Out-of-town calls are especially low evenings after 7 and all day Sunday.

TYPICAL OUT-OF-TOWN RATES* BETWEEN BOSTON AND

	Day	Night and Sunday
Manchester, N. H.	.45	.25
New York City	.80	.50
Portland, Me.	.75	.40
Springfield, Mass.	.60	.30

*3-minute station-to-station rates
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Jewelry Houses and Museum Join in Staging Gem Display

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Special police protection observable about the foyer of Boston's Museum of Natural History means that the second annual exhibition of rare gems in the city is in progress. Jewels valued at more than $1,000,000 are to be on public view in the lecture hall, between 11 a. m. and 5 p. m. for four days ending on Friday.

Drawn chiefly from the stock of five Boston jewelers who are what might be called aristocrats in the trade, dealing primarily in genuine stones, and representing in the city the American Gem Society, which Dr. Edward Wigglesworth, Scientific Director of the Museum, serves in an educational capacity, the display contains some unusual examples. The show piece perhaps is a loan exhibit, a Brazilian diamond, remarkagle for its purity and its intense blue-white brilliancy, weighing 42 carats and known as the "Emperor Maximilian."

Recently brought to public attention in the motion picture, "Juarez," it is the gem cherished by the puppet Emperor of Mexico, Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria, who faced the firing squad at Querétaro in 1867. The diamond was found in a little chamois bag attached to the neck of the fallen monarch, who had planned to have it set in his crown, and was sent to his widow, the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, who had fled to Brussels the previous year. Later it found its way into the collection of the Czar Nicholas II of Russia, and thence, after the Russian Revolution, into the channels of Amsterdam trade. Its present owner is a resident of Chicago.

Another unset diamond of interest in the exhibition is one weighing something over 14 carats, mined in Arkansas. It is the largest known to have been discovered in the United States. Arkansas has diamond fields of potential yield, say mineralogists, but African competition, with its low-wage labor and protective control of all territory, renders it impractical to attempt any development there. A pink diamond weighing 17½ carats, in the display, was formerly owned by the Sultan of Turkey, and is a product of India.

The largest sapphire known to the exhibitors is one weighing 106 carats, which one of the Boston jewelers is showing. Its value, cut as an emerald and set in a dinner ring, is about $40,000.

A model of the original Pine Tree State flag, constructed for the occasion, consists of 34 carats of diamonds and 18 carats of emeralds, actually several hundred small, flashing stones of rare quality. The display of pearls is notable for a specimen that weighs 65 grains, set with small diamonds in a pendant and valued at $15,000. Two "black," actually greenish-gray, pearls are also shown.

Beryls, including emeralds and aquamarines and morganites; corundums, chiefly sapphires and rubies; a variety of colored diamonds; and miscellaneous collections of such stones as topaz, opal, jade, and tourmaline represent the art of the lapidary, and in settings of rings, bracelets, brooches and clips, illustrate modern architectural ideas in personal jewels. A broad bangle of bold proportion, where the unengraved breadth of red and white and green gold suggests the functional outlines of the up-to-date dwelling or office block, bracelets of rectangular garnets in stripe formation, and rings where detail has been stripped to the minimum, and setting almost hidden, to show off the full lustre of one large stone, all indicate the jewelry trade's contribution to the modern idea in decoration.

The Museum's part in the exhibition is represented by a case of quartzes from New England hills. Much of it comes from Maine. One beautiful piece of carved rose quartz, in the form of a Chinese goddess and phoenix, was mined in Paris, Maine, and sent some years ago to China, by its owner, the late Dr. George P. Merrill of the United States Natural History Museum in Washington, to be carved. The craftsman took two years to do the work. The Museum in Boston acquired the gem from Dr. Merrill's widow.

Richard H. Van Esselstyn, authority on emeralds, lectures on "Searching the far-off lands for gems," this afternoon, at 4 p. m. Miss June Hamilton Rhodes of New York, stylist, will talk on gems in relation to present fashions, tomorrow, at 4 p. m.

So Much Sparkle!

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Helmi Lee and Jewels

Trade representative holds plaque made for the exhibit. Flag, of wax groundwork, is outlined with diamonds. Flagstaff is of diamonds, tree is of emeralds. Serpent hooped about tree is worked in diamonds. Miss Lee wears a couple of rings—one a setting for a 106-carat sapphire; the other a diamond ring valued at $100,000. She wears also a sapphire bracelet.

N. H. Minister Scores State Liquor Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—The New Hampshire State Liquor Commission has been soundly scored, especially for its action in opening a retail store near the Massachusetts line in the town of Salem. The Rev. Ernest L. Converse, Superintendent of the New Hampshire Christian Civic League addressing the annual State W. C. T. U. convention declared that "the Liquor Commission located its most recent addition to the State package store system in a most unusual place. It is far out of the village of Salem, which it is supposed to serve, and is on the main highway into eastern Massachusetts.

"The Liquor Commission either is trying to catch the racetrack crowd going and coming from Massachusetts, or is attempting to attract business from the Bay State," continued the Rev. Mr. Converse. "It may have both objects in mind. The store is between the track and the Massachusetts border, and authorities of that State have protested in vain against the establishment of a New Hampshire package liquor store so near to Lawrence and Haverhill."

Turning to the much criticized move of the Liquor Commission in permitting the installation of electric display advertising machines in the State Liquor Stores, the Christian Civic League head declared that the intent of the State liquor system as one of control had been turned aside in favor of the profit element

"The Commission lets a private concern buy concession space in its stores," declared the Rev. Mr. Converse, "and does its best to nullify the Legislature's decision that the liquor business in the State shall be separated from private profit. The proposition of having liquor 'ads' in State stores has a distinct political tinge because Gov. Francis P. Murphy's son-in-law is an executive of the advertising firm."

The speaker then lashed out at the Rockingham Park Race Track and charged that the track is closely associated with politics. "Eight of the 11 men who were appointed track inspectors by the Racing Commission had obvious political connection," he said. "Two were members of the 1939 State Senate, two were members of the 1939 State House of Representatives, two were former members of the House, and one was a former member of the House and an attache of the 1939 State Senate."

Thermometer Says: It's Mitten Time

It was muffler and mitten weather in New England today. Temperatures this morning ran as low as 14 degrees, made all the more frosty by a vigorous 18-mile wind. A forecast of continued freezing tonight but warmer Wednesday was made by the United States Weather Bureau.

For Boston it was the coldest Oct. 23 in 50 years, but atop Mt. Washington it was really cold: five degrees below zero with a wind ranging from 65 to 99 miles an hour. Low readings elsewhere in New England: Nantucket, 38; New Haven, 30; Northfield, Vt., 22; Portland, 24; Greenville, Maine, 14; Bangor, 27; Providence, 31; Concord, 26.

More Guards Combat Fires On U. S. Sites

Acting Police Commissioner Edward W. Fallon yesterday took action to combat the epidemic of fires in the abandoned ruins of the sites of the Charlestown and Roxbury housing projects. He detailed two more men to patrol each area, which brings the total in each case to five men.

Most of the fires, of which there have been nearly 100 since last summer, are believed to have been deliberately set.

The action followed requests of Chief Samuel Pope of the Boston Fire Department yesterday that a stronger guard be placed at the areas. Following three fires within 24 hours, two of which he described as extremely dangerous, Chief Pope pointed out that nearby occupied buildings would be in grave danger in case of a high wind.

A most serious fire might result because the wrecked buildings are all empty wooden structures, old and very dry, Chief Pope said. One fire at the Roxbury project Saturday night cost $5,000 damages to the demolished material.

Chief Pope urged, if possible, the premises be blocked off and only workmen admitted. He pointed out that the city does not have complete policing authority because the projects are at present Federal property, but added that severe penalties would follow conviction of anyone destroying Federal property.

The projects are both being patrolled 24 hours of the day, Acting Commissioner Fallon said.

Jury Duty for Women Wins Backing by Vermont Grange

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 24—Action of the State Grange last week in indorsing a resolution favoring jury duty for women put that controversial question once more into the spotlight. The last session of the General Assembly mulled over the matter at some length and after due consideration decided that the majority of Vermont women preferred the home, the office or almost any sphere of activity to days spent in court and the confines of a jury room.

That the question is still controversial is indicated by the fact that it was the only matter contained in a long list of Grange resolutions which drew debate and the final adoption was only by two votes.

Since favorable action was taken by the Grange, which, incidentally, is one of Vermont's most influential farm organizations, State newspapers have been commenting freely on possibility of passage by the next Legislature. The fact remains, however, that the last session of the General Assembly turned down the bill proposing jury duty for women, because the great unorganized mass of women in Vermont, turned out in sufficient numbers to show conclusively that they, as a whole, were perfectly willing to leave jury duty an exclusively male prerogative.

Members of the 1938 Legislature for the most part did the gentlemanly thing and said they would give the women whatever they wanted. Women members of the House were split over the question but the majority were opposed to any further duties being thrust upon them.

Now that the question has been revived, observers see a probability of strong agitation backed by women's groups which originally favored the jury duty proposal. There will, however, be no political capital in the issue for any candidate for office because (1) There is no clear delineation of what the attitude of a majority of Vermont's women will be by the time of next fall's elections; (2) The age-old prerogative of woman to change her mind still holds, even in Vermont.

* * *

Honors to Asbestos

Opening of asbestos mines in the town of Eden 53 years ago was formally observed during the week in that northern Vermont community. An engrossed honor roll containing the names of 86 employees of the company with 25 or more years of service was posted with ceremony, and the history of the mines which produce 90 per cent of all asbestos fiber mined in the United States was portrayed.

The property, located on the south side of Belvidere Mountain, comprises some 1,700 acres, or 2½ square miles, of asbestos-bearing rock—sufficient at the current rate of production to last more than 100 years.

* * *

Shun Milk Strike

Approximately 1,200 milk producers of southwestern Vermont who supply the New York milk market will hold aloof from any strike which may be called by the Dairy Farmers' Union. This organization called the milk strike in New York State last August and is reported to have threatened to resort to similar action some time the latter part of this month.

At a meeting held in Vergennes, the Vermont dairymen adopted a resolution which read:

"Whereas, for the past year there has been an effort to unify farmers, milk producers, under a constructive milk marketing program; and whereas, during the past two years there has been developed a Federal and a State control of this $2,000,000,000 industry, under a law and order approved by the Supreme Court of the United States, and whereas, there have been manifest certain influences to break down and thwart the purpose of this order, especially by a vicious system which depends upon intimidation and organized violence to gain its end; therefore be it resolved that this body of milk-producers representing this portion of the milkshed in western Vermont in a meeting duly called and representative of this district, do hereby pledge our loyalty to the plans, policies and program of the Federal and State Marketing Agency for the marketing of our milk products, under our constitutional rights and protection by lawful means."

A safety committee was appointed in the event a strike takes place, for the protection of producers in this area.

Editor Says Youth Better Than Ever

The younger generation of today is more courageous and more intelligent than that of half-a-century ago in the opinion of Otis L. Wiese, Managing Editor of McCall's magazine. Mr. Wiese is in Boston arranging the first of a series of broadcasts of youth forums.

"I like these qualities in modern youth," Mr. Wiese declared. "When I went to college it was in the 'rah-rah' age. Students in college today are more serious," he said. "Looking back over the various discussion groups I have met and talked with all over the country, on vital topics such as religion in democracy, war and peace, jobs and careers, education and human relations, I feel that youth as a whole may be a bit bewildered, but nevertheless they are ready to face a problem squarely and ready to talk things over."

Mr. Wiese said that the broadcast series for Boston will be put on over WBZ, simultaneously with another from Cincinnati. In these discussions, he explained, names of young people, who range from 20 to 30 years, are kept secret in order to promote a free expression of opinion. The series is called "Youth Questions the Headlines," and the subject for Boston on Monday night will be "War and Peace."

Duff Cooper to Speak

Alfred Duff Cooper, M. P., former First Lord of the British Admiralty, who resigned in October, 1938, in protest over the Munich agreement, will speak in Boston at Symphony Hall on Tuesday evening, Nov. 28, it was announced today. The address will be part of a nation-wide lecture tour. It will be entitled, "Saving the Democracies."

U. S. Foreign Policy Attacked By Dr. Buell in Tufts Lecture

Uncertainties and inconsistencies in American foreign policy during the past 20 years are in part responsible for the outbreak of war in Europe, according to Dr. Raymond Leslie Buell, Round Table Editor of Fortune and former President of the Foreign Policy Association, who gave the third of a series of six lectures at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts College last night.

"Unquestionably the strong stand taken by American opinion as well as President Roosevelt encouraged Britain and France to offer greater resistance to Germany than they otherwise would have done," Mr. Buell declared. "Americans protested more vigorously than any other people against the excesses of the Hitler regime and the British policy of retreat, reaching its culmination at Munich."

"Britain and France might have gone to war had the American public kept quiet, but it is more likely that they would have made an earnest effort to negotiate a settlement with the totalitarian powers, in accordance with the principles of power politics," he added.

Referring to the Neutrality Act of 1935 Dr. Buell said, "The history of the act has been one of tragic errors. It did not prevent the export of oil to Italy fighting an aggressive war in Ethiopia; it assisted Franco in defeating the Loyalists in Spain; it would have so obviously injured China fighting for its independence, that the President declined to apply it in the Orient. Had Congress repealed the arms embargo last spring, the President's appeal of April 14 for a peace conference might have had a chance of acceptance. But every time the President has tried to bring pressure to avert war, Congress undermined his efforts by indicating unmistakably that it opposed taking any risks."

Ease Restriction On Shipping News

Restrictions on shipping movement information at the port of Boston, imposed by customs officials under the neutrality rulings, were somewhat modified today, when a list of vessels arriving from foreign ports was made available.

Orders from Washington permit such a list being made public, it was learned at the Custom House, although information on clearances (outward bound vessels) is still under the ban. Heretofore, no information of either inbound or outbound vessels in the foreign trade, was available. All data on cargoes, inward and outward, are still banned.

Similar information has been available at the port of New York for a fortnight or more, resulting in the filing of protests at Washington by the Boston Port Authority and other groups.

'El' Is Examining Seekers of Jobs

Officials of the Boston Elevated are conducting examinations of applicants for jobs, with a view to establishing an eligible list which will meet personnel needs for several years to come

The examinations are being given to 1,200 of the 2,000 persons who have applied for work during the last several years. Eight hundred were rejected because of failure to qualify.

A new eligible list is needed because all the men laid off during the last 10 years who wished to be re-employed and could qualify, have been re-hired.

The examinations include rigid physical tests, and both written and oral quizzes.

Guardsmen Await Training Orders

Massachusetts' National Guard will be ready for its one-week extra training period in accordance with orders by army officials just as soon as detailed instructions are received from Washington, it was announced today by Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson.

The Adjutant-General said that 371 enlisted in the drive last week to add 2,404 men. Of the 371, 230 were taken into the 26th Division, 10 into the 110th Cavalry, 69 into the Coast Artillery (anti-aircraft), 53 into the 201st Coast Artillery (harbor defense), and nine into the 372nd Infantry (colored unit).

The unit commanders of the National Guard have been instructed to establish quarters as near to home stations as possible during the extra training week.

Organizing commanders will hold a conference with Adjutant-General Erickson next Monday to discuss training activities.

Slade's Spices
Have Enriched Food For 110 Years

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Dramatic sketch	Forum: speakers	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	"Gene and Glen"	"Against the Storm"	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama, music	Studio program	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan's talk	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15	Political talk	News; sport talk	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Jay Wesley	"Dinner Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous"	"News Reporter"	Sport reports
6:45	Music; war news	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports reports	Dance music
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
7:15	Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Name Three": Fred	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45	"Second Husband"	Cole's quiz	Vocalists; orchestra	"The Green Hornet"	Military Digest
8:00	"Big Town": with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Government talk	Popular music
8:15	Edw. G. Robinson.	with Ezra Stone	dramatic sketch	John C. Carr, talk	"Prairie Pals"
8:30	"Tuesday Night	"Information, Please":	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	Morton Gould's Orches-	Dance music
8:45	Party": war news.	questions and answers	Heidt's Orchestra	tra: soloist	WMEX Camera Club
9:00	"We, the People"	Robert Benchley; Hugh	Frank Crumit; Julia	Raymond Gram Swing	Variety Hour, Jan An-
9:15	"We, the People"	Herbert; Hayton Orch	Sanderson; quiz	Edwin C. Hill	tonio, director
9:30	Bob Crosby and his	"Meet Mr. Weeks," lit-	"Fibber McGee and	"Opportunity Unlimited": speakers	Variety Hour, Jan An-
9:45	orchestra; soloists.	erary program	Molly"; music		tonio, director
10:00	Hal Kemp's Orches-	"Gene and Glen"	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
10:15	tra; soloists	Rep. John McCormick	land; orchestra	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	"Fun with the Famous";	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Mozart Concerto Series:	Perry Borelli's Orch.
10:45	Music; weather	informal interviews	House"; drama; music	piano; orchestra	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Dance Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Network speaker	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
11:30	Paul Whiteman's	"The Music You Want"	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
11:45	Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Hillbilly trio	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00	Today in Europe	"Breakfast in Bedlam":	News Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Salute"
8:15	"Caroline Cabot"	music; comedy	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Salute"
8:30	Movie talk	"Breakfast in Bedlam":	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Al Rawley and His Wild
8:45	Greenfield Choir	music; comedy	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Azealeas
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; talk; music	Walter Kidder, songs	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Piano Lessons"
9:15	American School of	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	the Air	"Harvey and Dell"	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Musical Early Edition"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	"Kitty Kelly": sk.	Thunder Over Paradise.	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies.
10:15	Myrt and Marge.	Mildred W. Carlson	"John's Other Wife"	"Concert Miniatures"	Scandinavian Melodies.
10:30	"Hilltop House"	Jack Berch's Boys	"Just Plain Bill"	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"We Women"	"The Woman in White"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	News; Lanny Ross.	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss, Interviews.	Angus Ross, songs
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	"Right to Happiness"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Buckeye Four"	Concert pianist
11:30	"Big Sister": sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	"Boston Town"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; "Checker-	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Itolian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	board Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program.	Sports; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program.	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	"Don Artiste," pianist.	"Carnival"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	News Service	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Old Time Tunes"	Evelyn Raye, songs
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	"The Rambler"; Herald-	hold talk	"Cafe Continental"	Music; sport comment
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Tribune Forum: Lewis	"Betty and Bob"	Sport comment	"Presenting Ramona"
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Douglas; Mayor Jasper	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport reports	"Music of the Masters"
2:30	"Your Family"	P. McLevy; Mayor F. H.	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Sport comment	Evelyn Cornett, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	La Guardia, speakers	Hymns of All Churches.	Jimmy Walsh's Orch.	News Service
3:00	"Joyce Gordon"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15	"Society Girl"	Herald - Tribune Forum:	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Anthony Eden, talk	"Hollywood Hi Jinks"
3:30	News Service	Morris S. Tremaine;	Pepper Young's Family	Bob Millar's Orchestra	"Hollywood Hi Jinks"
3:45	Book Fair	Gov. Vanderbilt, R. I.;	"Guiding Light": sketch	"Gayle Gaylord"	Organ Music
4:00	Book Fair	Gov. Lloyd C. Stark,	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Network speaker	Sport reports
4:15	Eddie Lee	Mo.; Gov. Stassen,	"Stella Dallas": serial.	Jack Arthur, baritone	Sport reports
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Minn.; John W. Hanes;	"Vic and Sade": sk.	Wayne West, songs	Talk; "Consolairs"
4:45	Matinee Promenade	Sen. O'Mahoney, Wyo-	"Midstream": sketch	"Gypsy Caravan"	Don Rico's Strings
5:00	Dramatic sketch	ming, speakers	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	"Gene and Glen": songs	"Against the Storm"	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama; music	and patter	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan, comment	News Service
6:00	News: Edwin C. Hill	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Music; news	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports comment	Serenaders	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Music; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Dance Orchestra
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery": sk.	Political talk	News Service
7:30	Burns and Allen:	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45	comedy; music	Bob Evans, sports	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Harper's Varieties"
8:00	Al Pearce and His	Fats Waller's Orchestra	"There's Always Juliet":	Ben Bernie's Orchestra.	Housing talk
8:15	Gang	Fats Waller's Orchestra	dramatization	Ben Bernie's Orchestra.	Claire Page, soprano
8:30	Paul Whiteman's	"Quicksilver": quiz pro-	Red Skelton; Edna Still-	Everett Hoagland's Or.	Perry Borelli's Orch.
8:45	Orch.; war news	gram	well; chorus; orchestra	Everett Hoagland's Or.	Vocalists
9:00	Theater: John	Concert Internationale	The New Fred Allen	Network program	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Boles, June	Concert Internationale	Show; Merry Macs; Al-	Edwin C. Hill	cal Album"
9:30	Walker in "Green	"Harvey and Dell"	ten Art Players; Billy	"The Cosmopolitans":	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Grow the Lilacs"	George Harris' Orch.	Rose; orchestra	vocalists: orchestra	cal Album"
10:00	Columbia Concert	"New England Talks It	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Orchestra	Over"	Musical Knowledge	News service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	"New England Talks It	Kay Kyser's College of	"Romance in Rhythm":	Perry Borelli's Orch.
10:45	Talk; weather	Over"	Musical Knowledge	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Dance Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Al Kavelin's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dance Orchestra	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:30	Bob Chester's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Maj. Gen. Mauborgne.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
11:45	Bob Chester's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Oct. 25

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	11.73mc

Station WRUL

For Wednesday, Oct. 25

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."

7:00 p. m.—Symphonic Hour: Beethoven's No. 4 in B flat.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners: News in Spanish; Symphony Orchestra.

10:00 p. m. — "Understanding Music"; Dr. Donald J. Grout, Harvard University. "Music as a Science: 'Ars Antiqua' of the Thirteenth Century."

10:30 p. m.—"Looking Starwards"; Dr. Loring B. Andrews. "The Moon."

30 DAYS TRIAL MEMBERSHIP
$1.75
YMCA
316 Huntington Ave., Boston

FIRST NATIONAL STORES
Annual FALL CANNED VEGETABLE Sale
GREAT BARGAINS • STOCK UP NOW!
ALL NEW 1939 PACK!

NOTWITHSTANDING WHOLESALE MARKET ADVANCE, WE ARE GIVING YOU THE ADVANTAGE OF OUR PRE-WAR PURCHASES AT THESE AMAZING LOW PRICES. HUNDREDS OF CARLOADS HAVE BEEN BOUGHT FOR THIS SALE. STOCK UP AND SAVE.

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Fancy California. The quality is rich . . You can hardly tell it from the fresh . . Free from any grit . . Truly a real value.
2 No. 2½ Tins 25¢

FINAST TINY GREEN LIMA BEANS
You'll be proud to serve these delicious fancy tiny green limas to your family and guests.
3 No. 2 Tins 39¢

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Finast brand . . Always keep several cans on the pantry shelves.
3 No. 2 Tins 23¢

Tomato Juice FINAST 3 24 oz. Tins 20¢
Julienne BEETS or CARROTS 2 1 lb. Jars 23¢
Finast Squash No. 2½ Tin 12¢
B & M Squash 1 Pie Size 2 14½ oz. Tins 15¢
Fancy Grapefruit 8 oz. Tin 5¢
Grapefruit Juice Sweetened or Unswtnd 46 oz. Tin 15¢
Baked Beans FINAST Pea, Yellow Eye or Red Kidney 2 28 oz. Tins 23¢
Brown Bread FINAST Full of Raisins 2 16 oz. Tins 23¢
Uneeda Biscuits 3 Pkgs. 13¢

Halloween WILL SOON BE HERE!
These suggestions will help you plan a party
Sweet Apple Cider ½ Gal. Jug 19¢
Sweet Apple Cider Gal. Jug 29¢
Doughnuts Plain or Sugared Large Size 2 Doz. 25¢
Honey Raisin Cookies 2 lbs. 23¢
Chocolate Beauties N.B.C. Bulk lb. 19¢
Dromedary Dates 2 7½ oz. Pkgs. 25¢
Finast Mince Meat 9 oz. Pkg. 10¢
Bosco Milk Amplifier 15 oz. Jar 23¢

Tomatoes All New 1939 PACK
Here is a chance to fill up those empty pantry shelves with a goodly supply of tomatoes for the winter months. These prices we quote here show a very definite saving for you.
Standard Red Ripe Quality Ideal for Cooking 8 No. 2 Tins 45¢ | 4 No. 2 Tins 23¢
Standard Red Ripe Quality Ideal for Cooking 6 No. 2½ Tins 57¢ | 3 No. 2½ Tins 29¢
Richmond Uniform in Color Solid Red Ripe 6 No. 2 Tins 53¢ | 3 No. 2 Tins 27¢
Richmond Uniform in Color Solid Red Ripe 6 No. 2½ Tins 73¢ | 3 No. 2½ Tins 37¢
Finast Fancy Quality Red Ripe Solid Pack Whole Tomatoes 6 No. 2 Tins 73¢ | 3 No. 2 Tins 37¢
Finast Fancy Quality Red Ripe Solid Pack Whole Tomatoes 6 No. 2½ Tins 89¢ | 3 No. 2½ Tins 45¢

Asparagus All New 1939 PACK
Enjoy the wholesome goodness of fancy Asparagus the year 'round. Buy several cans of Asparagus Tips or the all green style. Serve as a salad or try it on buttered toast. Its tempting flavor adds to any meal.
Picnic Size Natural Green 2 10½ Oz. Tins 25¢
Finast Tips Fancy Tender Asparagus Tips Packed in Square Tins 2 15 Oz. Sq. Tins 49¢
Finast ALL GREEN Fancy Tender, All Green Quality . . Whole Stalks 2 No. 2 Tins 49¢

Beets All New 1939 PACK
For those who prefer cut beets, buy Richmond. Finast are fancy whole tiny Beets of superior quality. Buy several tins at these special prices. You will make big savings by buying several tins of each.
Richmond Fancy Large Cut Beets 6 No. 2½ Tins 49¢ | 3 No. 2½ Tins 25¢
Finast Fancy Deep Red Tiny Whole Beets 6 No. 2 Tins 77¢ | 3 No. 2 Tins 39¢

Corn All New 1939 PACK
All Richmond and Finast Corn is grown and packed right here in New England, the State of Maine. Maine Corn is unequalled in flavor and goodness. The country's finest corn comes from there and you will like it.
Richmond Golden Bantam Maine Grown 6 No. 2 Tins 45¢ | 3 No. 2 Tins 23¢
Finast Golden Bantam Fancy Maine CREAM STYLE 6 No. 2 Tins 49¢ | 3 No. 2 Tins 25¢
Finast Golden Bantam Fancy Maine WHOLE KERNEL 6 No. 2 Tins 57¢ | 3 No. 2 Tins 29¢

Peas All New 1939 PACK
In this selection of garden fresh peas, you have variety and quality second to none. The usual First National guarantee stands behind every brand listed here. Your money back if you are not entirely satisfied.
Standard Tender, Full Flavored Peas 6 No. 2 Tins 49¢ | 3 No. 2 Tins 25¢
Richmond Fancy Tender, Sweet Sifted - Medium Size 6 No. 2 Tins 65¢ | 3 No. 2 Tins 33¢
Finast Fancy Tiny, Sweet Sifted Delicious Flavor Low Price 6 No. 2 Tins 77¢ | 3 No. 2 Tins 39¢
'Yor' Garden Fancy Big Tender Peas 6 No. 2 Tins 77¢ | 3 No. 2 Tins 39¢

String Beans All New 1939 PACK
Thousands of satisfied customers are using Richmond green or wax Beans every day. Think of how fresh they are now! Buy several tins today. For an extra special treat, try Finast Whole Refugee Beans. They're delicious.
Standard Cut Green Quality An Outstanding Value 6 No. 2 Tins 39¢ | 3 No. 2 Tins 20¢
Richmond Cut Green Refugee Maine Grown, Fancy Tender 6 No. 2 Tins 57¢ | 3 No. 2 Tins 29¢
Richmond Fancy Cut Wax Maine Grown and Packed 6 No. 2 Tins 57¢ | 3 No. 2 Tins 29¢
Finast Extra Fancy Whole Green Refugee. None Better No Matter What Price 6 No. 2 Tins 77¢ | 3 No. 2 Tins 39¢

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Only Two Conference Games for Big Ten Football Fans—Maroons Looking Ahead

Illini at Northwestern And Iowa at Wisconsin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Big Ten football forces will slightly soft pedal their own competition this week end while making a defined drive to recoup some of their vanishing prestige in intersectional combat.

Only two Conference games will keep the homecoming fans busy —Illinois at Northwestern, and Iowa at Wisconsin—and neither of these games will have any direct bearing on the ultimate outcome of the season's championship. At the same time, however, Michigan, a contender for Conference glamor at the moment, looks good enough to trip Yale in their big game at Ann Arbor. The other foremost Conference title aspirant, Ohio State, should also survive the visit of Cornell, one of the leading Eastern teams, at Columbus. In addition, Purdue goes on a long jaunt across the plains to San Francisco with a good chance to lace Santa Clara beside the Golden Gate.

Long-Range Competition

The Big Ten can use victory in all three of these cross-country entanglements. At present the league is just at .500 for the season in this long-range competition, with seven games won, seven lost and two tied. Southern California, Texas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Notre Dame, Harvard and Beloit have defeated Conference representatives. South Dakota, Missouri, Marquette, Wabash, Arizona, and Michigan State (twice) have been beaten. Indiana tied Nebraska, and Bradley knotted Illinois.

There is never much leeway at the top. When good fellows get together a little usually makes a big difference. In the closing moments of the rabble-rousing seesaw classic between Minnesota and Ohio State at Minneapolis last Saturday, Joe Mernik, Gopher sophomore halfback, tried a placekick from the Buckeye 27-yard line. The ball was true, but just barely met the cross-bar and fell back! That was the difference between these two fine teams, the Buckeyes going home with a glittering 23-to-20 triumph.

Notable Advance

This incident indicates that the string is running for Ohio this year. While Harold Van Every led the attack for the Gophers with splendid running, bucking, and passing, the fine Ohio backs, Jim Strausbaugh, Don Scott, and Jim Langhurst, just simply had too much mustard by land and by air. Minnesota thus, like Wisconsin, has lived up to its pre-season predictions that it was doomed to decline, while Ohio has made a notable advance in rating until it now perhaps has the momentum to carry it through to the crown.

This Minnesota game was the only real obstacle standing between the Buckeyes and Michigan, and the Wolverines still have to put away the Gophers in a game that will be extra-hard because of its tradition. Except for that game, Michigan also has a soft pathway ahead, with only Illinois of the Big Ten yet to be played before the Gopher meeting.

Only two noteworthy things came out of the 85-to-0 game the Wolverines played with Chicago here Saturday. Tom Harmon, who looks like the best Big Ten back since Red Grange, appeared with the regulars during their 20-minute exhibition of how to score, and netted 18 points, which gives him 45 for two Big Ten games.

He made touchdown runs of 56 and 59 yards, passed for two more touchdowns, and kicked a field goal and three conversions. Michigan made 55 points in the first half. This unquestionably was Coach Fritz Crisler's salute to the president of his alma mater, who a few years back couldn't get around to appointing Crisler as successor to A. A. Stagg, which would have consolidated the Chicago contingent, which has now scattered to the four winds, as the 4,000 crowd here Saturday proved.

Clawson Shines

Scourged into action by the sarcastic jibes of their own student press during the week, Northwestern's Wildcats finally revealed enough get-up-and-go to sink Wisconsin, 13 to 7 before 40,000 on Chicago's northside. It was not the famous Bill de Correvont, but another Purple sophomore, Don Clawson, bulky fullback, who did the good work for the home team. Clawson scored both touchdowns, the second one having a slightly silver-platter tinge as the Badgers, punting on fourth down from their own 16-yard line, committed a high pass from center which was fumbled, and Northwestern had a first down on the Wisconsin 8-yard line.

This event may rankle the Badgers all week, giving the peppy Iowans a chance to "make" their season with a victory at Madison next Saturday. Similarly, Northwestern should look better in the percentage after their Homecoming at Evanston, Saturday, with the Illini as guests. Zuppke's men could have saved their season with a conversion last Saturday against Indiana, but instead lost, 7 to 6 in a game that was featured by the passing of Harold Hursh who threw 17 Hoosier passes, 8 of which were good, including the scoring play. It is one of the strange axioms of sport that the bad breaks nearly always seem to go to the bad teams, and the good breaks to the good teams.

Hoosier passing featured the only non-Conference game of the day as Purdue swept over Michigan State, 20 to 7, the feature players being clever Mike Byelene at halfback and Dave Rankin, a fine pass-catching end who made two of the touchdowns. Byelene made the other. The Boilermakers, in spite of their tie at Minnesota, still can't be counted out of the running. Minnesota might smear Michigan, and Michigan might smear Ohio. Then Purdue could come through, as they did just 10 years ago, by slapping down Iowa, Northwestern, Wisconsin, and Indiana. They look perfectly capable of doing just that.

Ralph Cannon

Simmons' Plans

MILWAUKEE (AP)—Al Simmons, Milwaukeean who made baseball batting history despite his "foot-in-the-bucket" stance, said recently he hopes to continue in the national pastime as a coach or manager.

Simmons was given his unconditional release by the Cincinnati Reds.

"When I joined the Reds late in August, I had an agreement with (Manager Bill) McKechnie that I would be given my unconditional release if the Reds didn't plan to play me regularly next season," Simmons said. "I asked for this clause so I could open negotiations for a managerial or coaching post early enough in the fall."

Simmons was here for a visit with relatives. He said that while he has nothing definitely arranged, he has feelers out, and has been approached unofficially by representatives of two major league clubs relative to affiliation with them.

Wing to Ride

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—Lieut. Franklyn S. Wing has been added to the U. S. Army team which will compete in the international military jumping contests during the National Horse Show at Madison Square Garden Nov. 4-11, it was announced yesterday.

Wing, who is already working out with the team at Ft. Riley, Kansas, was outstanding last year for his handling of Dakota, the star jumper with which he won the individual military championship in the International Show at Aachen, Germany, in 1937.

However, Dakota is to be ridden this year by Capt. Carl W. Raguse, who handled him in the 1936 Olympics.

Ski Meets

WAUSAU, Wis., Oct. 24 (AP)—Ishpeming, Mich., and La Crosse, Wis., were designated today as sites of the Central United States Ski Association's two major championship meets this winter.

The Association awarded the La Crosse Ski Club the combined down hill and slalom championship on Feb. 4, and the Ishpeming Ski Club the Central jumping championship Feb. 22.

The Association, at its thirteenth annual convention here, re-elected Lemoine Batson of Berwyn, Ill., as president for the coming year.

No Olympics for Army

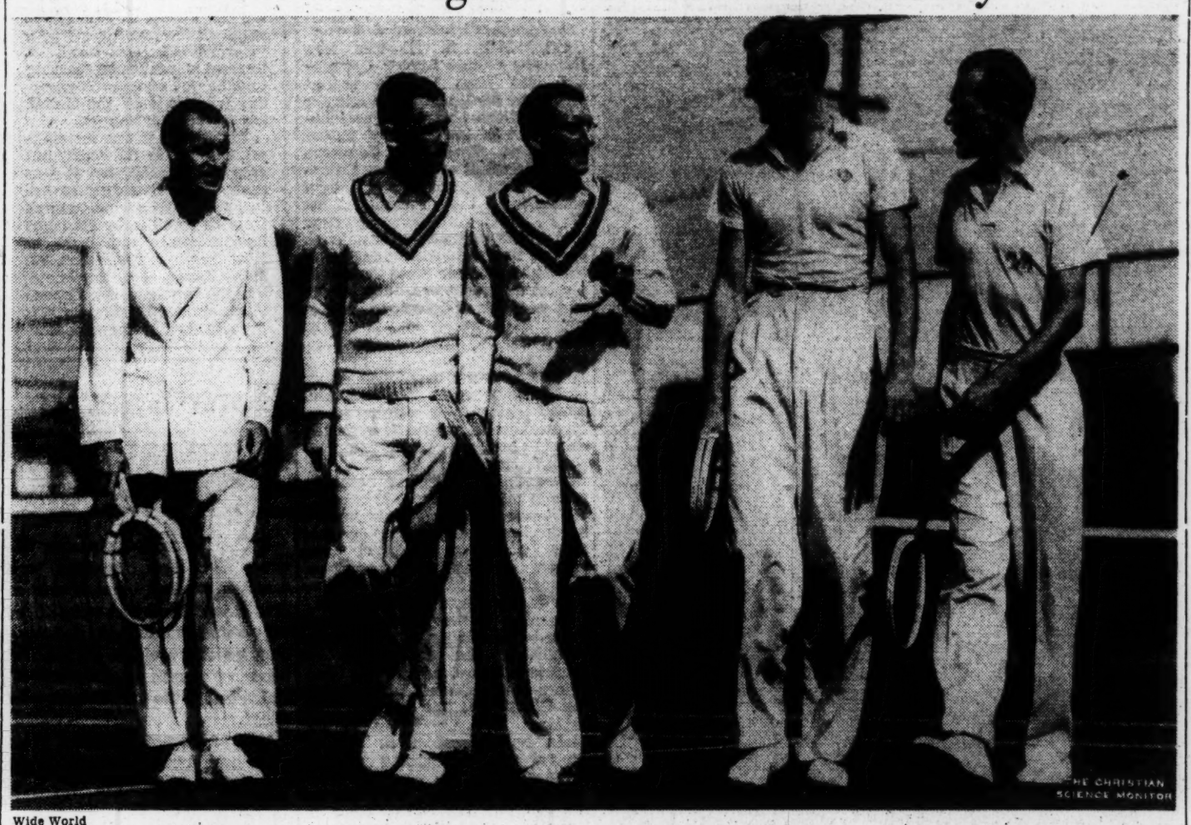
WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—Secretary Woodring has called off the Army's preparation to take part in next summer's Olympic Games in Finland.

Cavalry and other officers are needed for this winter's mass maneuvers, it was explained.

Some 15 army officers have been training for the modern pentathlon and for equestrian events.

Smaller tracks, limited entries, reduction in the number of tries for each event, restriction of contestants to one event and changes in scoring are urged by Ben Ogden, Temple track coach.

Pros Get Together for National Tourney



Wide World

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif.—Left to right: Bill Tilden, Ellsworth Vines, Fred Perry, Lester Stoefen and Ben Gorchakoff, famous tennis stars, shown at the Beverly Hills Tennis Club recently where they competed in the national professional championships. Vines won the singles title by beating Fred Perry, defending champion, 8—6, 6—8, 6—1, 20—18. Bruce Barnes and Keith Gledhill (not shown here) came through to win the doubles crown, defeating Vines and Perry, 6—2, 7—5, 11—9.

Name of Bussey Again Returns To State Glory

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—Louisiana State University fans again are hailing the name of young Bussey, squatty Houston, Texas, football firebrand who fell from campus glory, then regained fame after he decided Coach Bernie Moore was the boss, after all.

After being high scorer in Texas one year in high school, young Bussey began collegiate competition here two years ago an outstanding sophomore. His swift, brilliant passing was good for eight L. S. U. touchdowns and a total of 721 yards. He was, in addition, a fine punter, runner, and defensive player.

But Bussey suddenly ran offsides, figuratively speaking. Cautioned time after time against breaking training rules, Bussey finally began telling Moore how to run the team. After another infraction of training rules he was summarily dropped from the squad.

His layoff had ruined his timing and it was a slow road back. He turned up at quarterback this year, a job out of the limelight, but one calling for much hard work and little of the spectators' plaudits.

But the Texas petrel has come through this fall in his old manner. Against Mississippi, Holy Cross, Rice, and Loyola he showed masterful field generalship. He has been great on defense and a constant sparkplug for his team. His enthusiastic chatter rattles the opposition. They are mentioning him now for All-Conference honors.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Minnesota swamped Purdue, 33-0, for 21st consecutive football victory.

Five Years Age

Joe Cronin, shortstop and manager of Washington Senators, sold to Boston Red Sox at record price of $150,000 and shortstop Lyn Lary.

Tennessee Vols Given 93 First-Place Votes in Poll

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—Little Mercer College of Macon, Ga., has one consolation, at least — it's going to be beaten next Saturday, barring grid-dom's greatest upset, by the best team in the nation, the Volunteers of Tennessee.

By a margin as wide as from here to Mars, the Vols stand acclaimed today as the finest college football crew in the land. In the second weekly Associated Press national ranking poll, the talented Southern juggernaut received 93 first place votes out of a possible 131 to roll up a total of 1,203 points.

Seldom, if ever, has one team so dominated the picture. And not only did the nation's press box experts pile their plaudits on the team, but no less a personage than Dr. John Bain (Jock) Sutherland told Metropolitan football writers yesterday he considered the team "one of the most perfect I have ever seen." He added he didn't think any team in the country could score on Major Bob Neyland's crew, let alone beat them!

If there is any team that could beat the Vols, in the opinion of the writers, it would be Notre Dame. The Ramblin' Irish got 13 votes for first place and a total of 923 points for second place in the weekly rankings.

Standings of the teams (points figured on a basis of 10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1; first place votes in parentheses):

Team	First Ten
Tennessee (93)	1,203
Notre Dame (13)	923
Michigan (8)	777
Ohio State (5)	771
Texas A. & M. (6)	714
Oklahoma (4)	554
Cornell (1)	469
Southern California (0)	393
Tulane (1)	244
Nebraska (0)	164

Second Ten: Duquesne 140, North Carolina 132½, Duke 120, Oregon State 95, Mississippi 90, Pennsylvania 66, Southern Methodist 55, Pittsburgh 48, New York U. 25 and Alabama 20.

Also Ran: San Jose 17, U. C. L. A. 16, Kentucky 14, Louisiana State 13, Purdue 13, Oregon 11, Yale 8, Minnesota 8, Dartmouth 5, California 4, Carnegie Tech 3, Holy Cross 2, Utah 2, St. Mary's, Texas Christian, Catholic U., Santa Clara and Gonzaga 1 each.

Of the 106 first place votes that were not corralled by Tennessee or Notre Dame, eight went to Michigan; five to its Big Ten rival, Ohio State; six to Texas Aggies; four to Oklahoma, and one each to Cornell and Tulane.

Southern California and Nebraska squeezed into the Big Ten without a single vote for first place.

The fall of Pitt, loser to Duquesne, was watched with as much interest as Tennessee's victory over Alabama. Last week, the Vols were in fifth place, the experts not quite ready to acclaim the team on its showing against North Carolina State, Sewanee and Chattanooga. The victory over Alabama, its 17th game without defeat, boosted the Neylandites up past Notre Dame, Oklahoma and Tulane.

Simultaneously, the mighty Pitts hit the skids. The Panthers got only 33 points to slide from first place to 18th—seven places back of their conquerors, Duquesne. In addition to Pitt, the only team to fall from the Big Ten was Alabama. Those two vacancies were filled by Cornell, one of the East's ranking clubs, and Nebraska of the Big Six.

The 10 leaders, with the possible exception of Tennessee, all have bruising battles this week. Notre Dame takes on Carnegie Tech; Michigan plays host to Yale; Ohio State plays Cornell; the Texas Aggies play Baylor; Oklahoma has a date with the Oklahoma Aggies; Southern California plays California; Tulane meets unbeaten, untied Mississippi, and Nebraska has a tough test with Kansas State.

Cards Attract 411,000 in 1939

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24 (AP)—The St. Louis Cardinals, who finished second in the National League race, played before 411,000 customers at Sportsman's Park last season, a gain of 121,000 over 1938.

The Cardinals' farm teams also drew well, it was announced, assuring the St. Louis organization of a profit. Whether or not any dividends will be declared for 1939 has not been disclosed.

The Redbirds' best year for attendance was 1927 when they played before 770,000 persons at home.

The largest single day for attendance during the 1939 season was Aug. 13 when a doubleheader with the Cincinnati Reds attracted 40,807.

Better Track Season Seen For Cadets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 24—Envisioning a better track season in the future, Lieut. Col. Louis E. Hibbs, graduate manager of athletics at West Point, today pointed out the advantages that the field house, newly completed last spring and known as the Armory, would offer the Cadet team. All field and track events, he stated, can be handled successfully in the huge building.

It is for the purpose of initiating a program to capitalize these advantages that Army has recently taken on an additional coach to handle basketball. This will free Leo Novak, who has been the track and basketball coach for the past 14 years, to devote all his time to track and cross-country.

Army, with its limited time for daily practice and training, has been handicapped in spring sports by a long winter, and Novak is enthusiastic over this opportunity for voluntary winter and early spring work indoors by track candidates.

Last year the Army track squad, working without any opportunity for indoor training such as will be available from now on, swept through a perfect season, climaxing its performance with an 81-45 victory over Navy. Novak hopes to continue the good work.

No scheduled indoor track meets, or the formal organization of an indoor squad, are contemplated during the coming winter, but it is hoped that informal track events may be held as exhibitions in conjunction with basketball games, the latter planned to be played in the Armory.

Six-Day Race in Five

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—This is a great age.

This town's 65th International six-day bicycle race will be run in five days, President John Reed Kilpatrick of Madison Square Garden announced yesterday.

The event has been set for Nov. 20-25 with 12 teams, including most of the outstanding European riders except Gustav Kilian and Heinz Vopel of Germany, expected to start.

Chicago Football Plight As Against 30 Years Ago

CHICAGO, Oct. 24 (AP)—A lot can happen in 30 years, and has in the football situation at the University of Chicago.

Just 30 years ago tomorrow, the Daily Maroon, student newspaper, suggested that Chicago, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois were too strong in football for another group of teams in their organization.

"It seems to us," the paper said, "that a rearrangement would work for the betterment of general athletic conditions." It added that a league composed of the above five teams would make "an admirable combination of comparatively well matched teams."

Today an editorial in the same Daily Maroon says the University of Chicago's inept and undermanned football team is "getting to be a joke in the eyes of the American public and a sore spot to the alumni.

Benevolent Institution

"Our school has become a benevolent institution furnishing material on which newspaper writers all over the country may practice cleverness when they have nothing better to fill space.

"For the football team, however, the matter isn't such a big joke. Each week a small group of young men go out on the field to be overwhelmed in body and spirit so that a few hundred spectators may pass several dull hours of the afternoon. For their reward the players get derision. This might be good moral training for martyrs but football players are human beings, too."

The editorial suggests no remedies, but said an improved team was expected in a few years, pointing to reports that the school's freshman squad is the best in many years.

The Maroons have won one of four games, beating Wabash 12 to 2, and have scored only those 12 points to 154 by Beloit, Wabash, Harvard and Michigan. The latter routed them Saturday, 85 to 0.

No Happiness

The situation apparently is no source of happiness either to Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, youthful President who advocated "ten cent" football in a national publication last year.

Dr. Hutchins witnessed the slaughter of his boys by Harvard and Michigan and after the latter game Saturday, he went to the team's locker rooms to cheer up the squad.

"Don't let the score bother you, the team played a good game today," one of the players quoted the President as saying. "We were all too amazed by his appearance to remember very much of what he said," one player explained.

Coach Clark Shaughnessy said Dr. Hutchins' visit was "one of the best things that could have happened to the squad." The Maroons have an open date Saturday, then play the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Va., Nov. 4.

Schrafft Again Best 225 Driver in 1939 Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—For the second consecutive year George Schrafft of Newton, Mass., and a new 225 cubic inch hydroplane have proved a winning combination. Schrafft, in piloting Chrissie III through an active campaign, not only won the John Charles Thomas Trophy, emblematic of the national championship in the class, but led the 225 fleet in racing performance during 1939, Charles F. Chapman, racing commission secretary of the American Power Boat Association, announced today.

The A. P. B. A. official performance figures show Chrissie with a winning percentage of 83.3 in 14 races, with Schrafft, a Harvard University business school student, tallying a total of 4,669 points out of a possible 5,600 had he scored a first place in every contest.

As in 1938, Jack Cooper, Kansas City grandfather, trailed Schrafft with a percentage of 74.7 in 11 races with a new Tops III. Cooper garnered 3,294 points. W. Earle Orem of Cambridge, Md., a comparative newcomer in 225 class competition, finished the season 60.5 per cent, competing in eight races and collecting 1,938 points.

The season's standing among the 225's competing in four or more regattas follows:

Boat	Owner and Home	No. Races	Pts	Pct.
Chrissie III	George Schrafft, Newton, Mass.	14	4669	83.3
Tops III	Jack Cooper, Kansas City, Mo.	11	3294	74.7
Seagull	W. Earle Orem Cambridge, Md.	8	1938	60.5
Viper III	Thomas Chatfield, Danbury, Conn.	8	1765	55.2
Blue Glide IV	Julius Manger, Jr., Pelham, N. Y.	10	2101	52.5
Apache II	Robert Jaite, Jaite, Ohio	5	866	43.1
Meadowmere III	C. Frank Ripp, Rockville Center, N. Y.	8	1288	40.2
Home Brew	W. L. Barrett, Jr., Cambridge, Md.	4	638	39.9
Aguila	David G. Forman, Buffalo, N. Y.	4	619	38.7
Tortuga	Francis Vintschger, Morristown, N. J.	10	1541	38.6
Miss Manato II	W. E. Gatewood, Norfolk, Va.	6	910	38.4
M'Fah	Dr. R. E. Wolfe, Uhrichville, Ohio	5	715	38.7
Sanjinks	Charles Schwarm, Wyoming, Ohio	7	952	34.0
Bad News	Gibson Bradfield, Barnesville, Ohio	9	1179	32.8

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

ITHACA, N. Y.—When Vince Eichler withdrew from school because of a knee injury, it marked the fifth time in 10 years that a Cornell captain had not lasted the season. Four of them suffered injuries and the fifth was ousted because of scholastic difficulties.

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Pop Warner has a solution for the world's troubles. "If young men all over the world were given footballs instead of guns, there'd be fewer revolutions, insurrections and wars," he says.

DETROIT—Oddly, the Detroit University Titans are pulling for Michigan this fall, although there are grounds for a natural rivalry. But as the two never play on conflicting dates, the Titans profit by the success of their neighbors. When Michigan has a good year, interest in football increases and helps bring bigger crowds to Detroit U. games.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Coach Jim Tatum didn't mince words when he brought back a report on Penn for his North Carolina gridders. Said he, "The Quakers have as much sheer manpower as any team in the country. When they hit their peak, they may be one of the toughest elevens in the country."

RALEIGH, N. C.—Coach Doc Newton of the North Carolina State Wolfpack hasn't had a very successful season—to put it mildly. So he has an idea. He's going to ask the rulemakers to reduce the touchdowns to one point. "It's very discouraging," he says, "to see those sixes put up on the scoreboard. If only one point were allowed, it wouldn't be so bad."

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Leon Waughtal, University of Missouri's cameraman, is called "stool pigeon." The boys on the fooball team claim his motion pictures of each game reveal the mistakes that otherwise might escape the coach's eyes!

They've found a way out of the troublesome situation of tie football games out at Langdon, N. D.

There Starkweather and Pembina teams, playing for the regional six-man football title, wound up in a 12-12 tie. They agreed to allow each team four overtime plays, and Starkweather won, 14 yards to 11.

At Pine City, Minn., they are about ready to adopt some such plan. In the last four games, Pine City's opponents haven't scored a point. The trouble is—neither has Pine City.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Claude McGrath, athletic director at Gonzaga University, said here football might be abandoned at the institution next year because of financial losses.

McGrath said "the school's athletic board doesn't see how it will be possible to continue football at Gonzaga next year with gate receipts, general expenditures and overhead as they are."

The board met last Saturday.

Gonzaga's eight game schedule this year involves more than 10,000 miles of travel with only two games in Spokane.

Hawkeye Shorts

The University of Iowa sophomores will be seniors when next the Hawkeyes play Michigan . . . there's no game in 1940, but Iowans go to Ann Arbor for the first conference game of 1941 and 1942.

Aubrey Devine, captain of the Iowa 1921 team which defeated Notre Dame, is writing his reminiscences of the contest for the official program of the 1939 game . . . Devine now is a Los Angeles attorney . . . the all-America scored four of Iowa's 10 points . . . the Irish version will be written by a famous Notre Dame player.

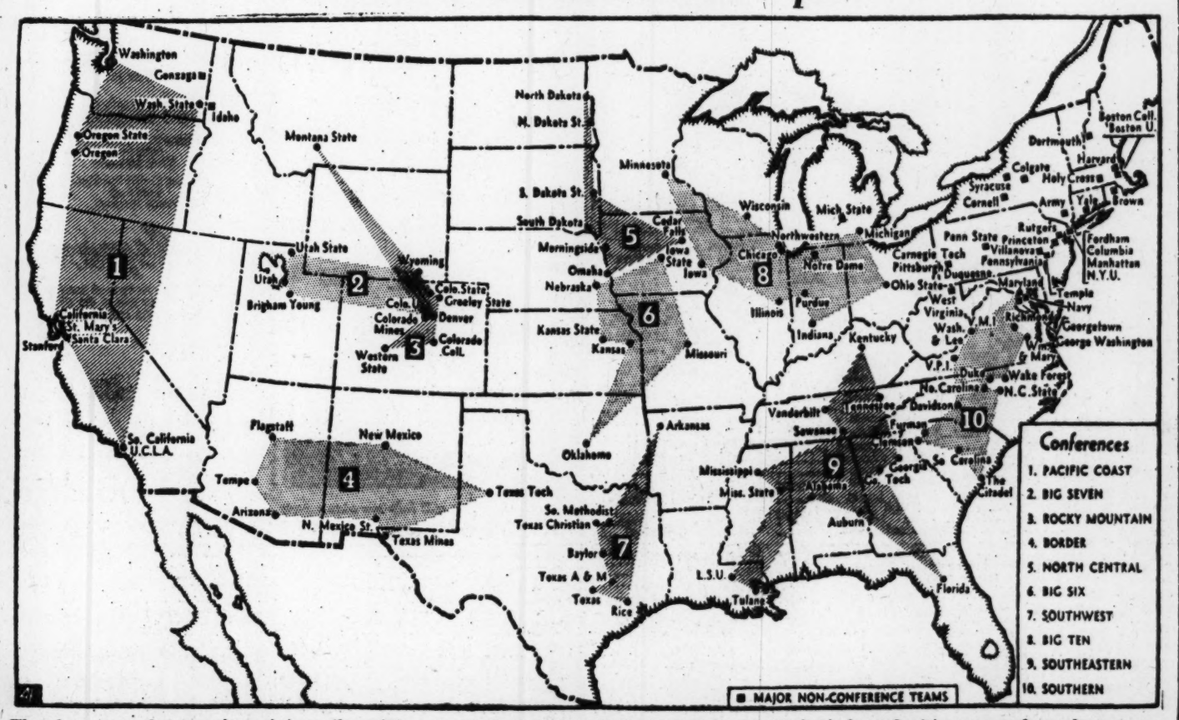
Early drills of the basketball squad have been pleasing to Coach Rollie Williams . . . the Iowa coach, of course, is making no predictions, but he is hopeful of a team with scoring punch and will get a lot of help from sophomores . . . but how he'll miss all-conference Ben Stephens, holder of the Iowa scoring record.

Despite the defeat by Michigan, Iowa still ranks among the 30 select teams in the nation . . . one rating system places the Hawkeyes 23rd, tied with Purdue and topped in the conference only by Michigan, 4th, and Ohio State, 7th.

Al Couppee, Hawkeye quarterback, had his first train ride last week end when he went to Michigan . . . he didn't lose much time inspecting the Rocket as soon as the squad left Iowa City . . . wanted to know if all trains were as swell as that streamliner.

Eleven of the 34 Iowans on the travelling squad for the first trip were sophomores . . . five of them got in the game.

Here Are Gridiron Hot Spots



The above map shows major points on the gridiron front. Shaded areas indicate conferences. Major independent teams are shown by squares.

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No MacLeod to Dominate Harvard-Dartmouth Game—Rams Bringing Great Backs

Best Chance for Crimson To End Big Green Monopoly

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Most everyone will admit that Dick Harlow is a great football coach. But Dick Harlow, with all his greatness as a football coach, has had insurmountable obstacles in his path of hope for gridiron success. And one of those obstacles has been the whooping Indian from the hills of Hanover in the guise of Dartmouth football.

Harlow has guided the Crimson football destinies four years at Harvard and not once in the four times that his Crimson product has faced Dartmouth has Harvard tasted the sweets of victory. Saturday the Indian will be here again and it will be the fifth try of rotund Richard, in the costume of old John Harvard, to rope, haul and tie his fine feathered friend from the North.

MacLeod Is Gone

There is much to be said in the cause of Harlow's chances this season. The Crimson is admittedly on the way toward building a really strong eleven and experts who have closely trailed the Indian say that the latter is neither as big nor as strong as in previous visits. Perhaps the most important factor in favor of the Harlow hope is not in what the Crimson has this season so much as in what Dartmouth does not have this season, namely, one Bob MacLeod.

In the last three victories of Dartmouth against Harvard there have been varied heroes, but always, the severest thorn in the chances of Harvard to break through the Big Green monopoly has been MacLeod. He blocked too fiercely for Harvard and roamed behind the Dartmouth line defensively all together too alertly for the Crimson to make much in the way of headway.

MacLeod bowed out of varsity football, as far as the Harvard Stadium was concerned, Oct. 22, 1938, and with him went a Dartmouth victory, 13 to 7. MacLeod played the entire 60 minutes, captained the team, and scored one of the touchdowns. At the conclusion of the contest, those who had Harvard leanings, admired and respected the great Dartmouth captain, but took a long, deep, breath of relief at the realization that no longer would be lead interference or drag down Harvard ball carriers.

Still Searching

Dartmouth is still searching for another MacLeod and to date it has not found anyone with the right to touch his old helmet. Coach Red Blaik, one of the keenest strategists guiding college football, is being pressed to bring this year's team to par with that of recent Big Green elevens. He has several highly regarded individuals on the squad but has not found the most efficient combination as yet.

Blaik is not one unafraid to experiment as shown in the past two weeks. He took his triple threat back, who has been sputtering more or less trying to live up to advance press notices, and transferred him to end. The move would have been a radical one in most instances; but that is how well Blaik knows each member of his team and what they can do.

As an end, this triple-threat back, Bob Krieger, became an immediate star. He played his first game against Lafayette last week and was immense both defensively and offensively. His former ball-carrying duties came in handy on an end-around play and his defensive end play and tackling was a revelation. With Capt. Whit Miller ready to go against Harvard, the Big Green has no qualms about protection on the flanks.

Powerful Defense

The Indians are known to be powerful defensively. They have been scored against it is true—both St. Lawrence and Hampden-Sydney tallied in the early games—but the scores were not alarming. St. Lawrence did not score until the fourth period and Dartmouth third and fourth-stringers were playing and Hampden-Sydney scored on a "break" recovering a Dartmouth fumble on the six yard line.

Neither Navy nor Lafayette was able to cross the Big Green goal line and that is ample warning to Harvard that its offense will need to be more than a threat to penetrate the protected Dartmouth area. Both teams came out of their Saturday games with men injured but early reports today are that both teams will be operating at full strength when the clock strikes two on Saturday afternoon.

Dartmouth Practice

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 24 (AP)—Dartmouth's varsity eleven had nothing more rigorous than skull practice yesterday, but the scrubs and jayvees scrimmaged through snow flurries.

Indian hopes against Harvard were given a lift with news that Capt. Whit Miller's knee injury would be healed sufficiently for him to start Saturday against the Crimson. Halfback Jack Orr, however, is definitely out with a shoulder injury. Either Buford "Cowboy" Hayden or Ted Arico will replace him.

The Big Green regulars will get a peep at Harvard plays today and then scrimmage in preparation for the Boston invasion.

Radio Sets Banned

CHICAGO, Oct. 24 (AP)—Portable radio sets were banned today from football games at Northwestern University.

Bruins Hoping to Capture Princeton Tiger Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 24—Defeated by Colgate and Holy Cross in the last two starts, the Brown eleven will journey to Princeton next Saturday in an attempt to score its first major triumph of the season at the expense of the Tigers.

Disappointed and chagrined by the Red Raider and Crusader losses, in which the Brown backs rolled up a total of 25 first downs and 311 yards without scoring a single point, the Brunonians are driving hard this week in an effort to develop a scoring punch for the Princeton contest.

In all likelihood, the Brown starting line-up Saturday will be the same as against Holy Cross, with Tom Nash and Bronislaw Stepczyk both expected to be available to give the Brunonians full strength for the second time this season.

Tenth Game

The game will be the 10th in the Brown-Princeton 41-year-old series, in which Princeton leads by a 6-3 margin, winning the first game in 1898, 18-0, and the last in 1933, 33-0.

In that final encounter, Garry LeVan, star Tiger back, led one of the best elevens in Princeton history in an invasion of the Brown Stadium, which resulted in a Tiger touchdown orgy.

The Brunonians registered all three of their triumphs in successive years, scoring a 13-12 decision in 1929 for the first Brown win over a Princeton eleven.

In 1930 and 1931, the Tigers went down, 7-0, and, 19-7, to give the Brunonians their other two victories.

New Jersey Boys

Several former New Jersey schoolboy stars will be in the Brown lineup Saturday, including Spencer Manrodt of Newark and Lou Duesing of Dumont.

Manrodt, a senior, is playing regular guard for his third successive year, and Duesing, a junior, is serving his second season in the Brown backfield, but Saturday both boys will be displaying their talents on New Jersey turf for the first time since being graduated from schoolboy competition.

Tom Lohr, 148-pound back, a cousin of Manrodt, and native of Lincoln Park, is a third New Jerseyite certain to see action.

Although the smallest man on the Brown squad, Lohr is ranked by his coaches and teammates as one of the surest tacklers and hardest blockers on the Brown roster.

Sophomore Back

Leonard Lubin, of Vineland and Walt Joyce of Montclair, reserve guard and half-back respectively, are two more New Jerseyites who will probably be called on to serve in relief roles.

Ernie Savignano, sole sophomore in the first-string backfield, is still another New Jersey product, starring for Morristown Academy in 1937 and being selected as All-State schoolboy half-back that year.

The starting Brown backfield will probably be Captain McLaughry, Savignano, Duesing and Stepczyk, with Charley Blount, star passer from New York City, likely to get the call if the Brunonians decide in favor of an aerial attack.

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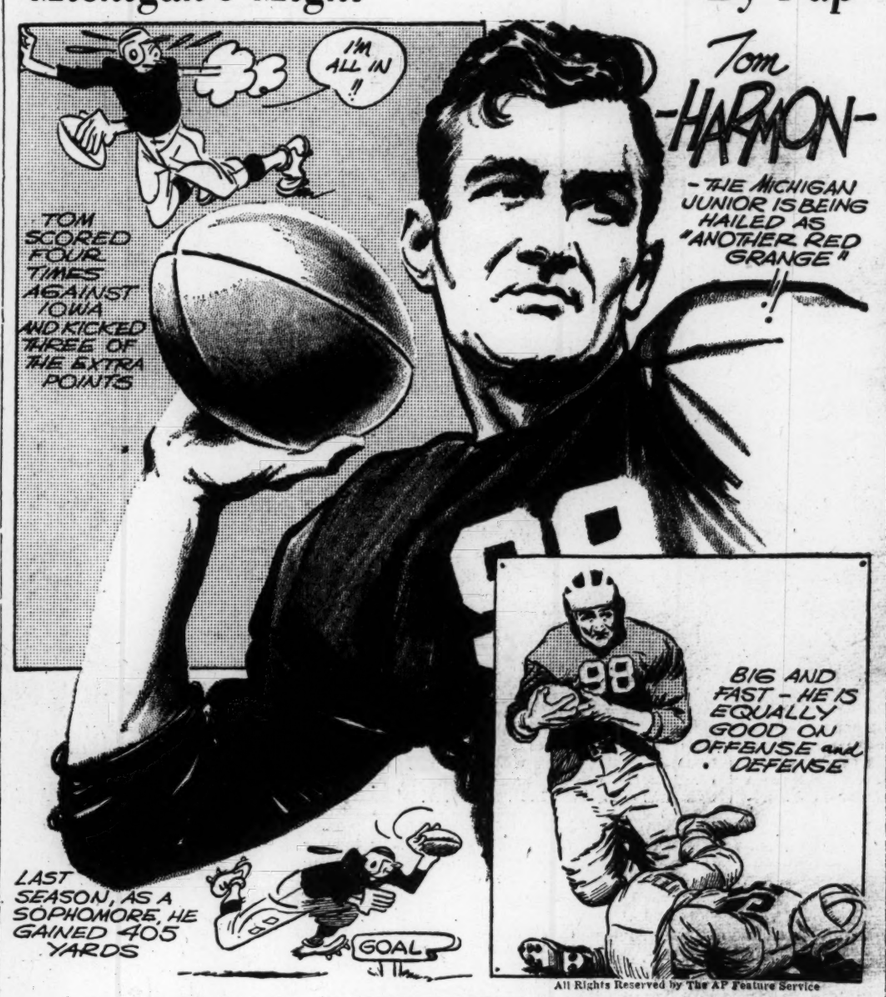
I'M ALL IN !!
TOM SCORED FOUR TIMES AGAINST IOWA AND KICKED THREE OF THE EXTRA POINTS
TOM HARMON
- THE MICHIGAN JUNIOR IS BEING HAILED AS "ANOTHER RED GRANGE" !!
BIG AND FAST - HE IS EQUALLY GOOD ON OFFENSE and DEFENSE
LAST SEASON, AS A SOPHOMORE, HE GAINED 405 YARDS
GOAL
All Rights Reserved by The AP Feature Service

Last season Tom Harmon of Michigan proved he was quite a football player when he romped over the gridiron to gain 405 yards, an average of more than five yards per try, and completed 21 of the 45 passes he tossed for a gain of 310 yards. But that was just a warm-up for 1939.

So far this season, Harmon has been the whole show for the Wolverines. He opened the bombardment against Michigan State when he scored a touchdown, added the extra point, tossed two touchdown passes and set up the fourth Michigan score with a long pass.

Against Iowa, in the second game, he really stepped out. On that occasion Harmon scored four touchdowns and kicked three of the extra points to account for all the Wolverine points in Michigan's 27-7 victory. His final touchdown came as the result of a 90-yard dash with an Iowa pass which he intercepted on the Michigan 10-yard line. In the Chicago game he scored two touchdowns, kicked three after points and a field goal for a total of 18 points.

It is easy to understand why, on the strength of his efforts in those two games, mid-Western fans are referring to him as "another Red Grange."

Even aside from his sensational scoring sprees, Harmon is a real football player. There isn't anything, apparently, that he cannot do on the gridiron. He's a fine blocker and carries out that assignment with the same zest that he shows when carrying the ball. That, very likely, is the reason his teammates afford him such excellent blocking when he is called on to run.

Harmon is a big 195-pounder with a world of natural speed. He loves the game and gets as much fun out of making a clean, hard tackle as he does out of making a long run. He is equally good on defense or offense.

Harmon started his varsity career under Coach Fritz Crisler, who also started coaching at Michigan last season, and between the two they have given the Wolverines a great boost toward the high place they formerly occupied in the Western Conference.

—Pap'

Along the Hockey Trail

Boucher to Help Lester Patrick

WINNIPEG, Oct. 24 (CP)—Pressure of front-office duties of New York Ranger hockey organization forced Director-in-Chief Lester Patrick to transfer part of the coaching assignment of the National League Club to other hands this year.

The New York mentor said yesterday the appointment of Frankie Boucher last week as assistant manager and coach came after he realized executive and coaching duties would prove too great for one man to handle.

Was Star Center

Boucher, promoted from the bench of New York Rovers, Ranger amateur farm, was a star center with the N. H. L. club in his playing days and has been Patrick's right-hand man since he retired three years ago.

The farm system, largest in the N. H. L., includes two professional clubs, two amateur clubs, and an annual amateur school for which 25 to 50 prospects are selected. The New York boss employs no official scouts but relies on friends across the continent to keep in touch with the development of talent.

The silver-haired Patrick foresaw the day when he would have to seek assistance at the top of his growing organization three years ago. When Boucher announced his retirement as an active player, the Ranger chief decided to groom him for the coaching ranks.

The old Ranger favorite's duties were divided between Rovers and Rangers in his first year as coach and last year he was placed in full charge of Rovers for a season's practical experience as a full time mentor.

Patrick expects to remain in full control of the entire system but Boucher probably will handle Rangers on road trips and in practices.

The Manhattan Club carries one of the smallest front offices in the N. H. L. and in the past has employed only a private secretary and a publicity man to aid Patrick.

The "Four-R" chain was conceived six years ago to replace the defunct Springfield Indians, International - American League farm, after organization of the original Rangers in 1926.

Clubs in Chain

The clubs now in the chain are Rangers, Rovers of the Eastern United States Amateur League, Philadelphia Ramblers of the Int-Am circuit, and Roamer Junior Amateur Club of Edmonton. Strength of the Patrick clubs was shown last spring when Rangers lost out to Boston Bruins in the play-off for the N. H. L. title, Ramblers were defeated by Cleveland Barons in the Int-Am playoffs, Rovers won the National U. S. crown and Roamers were defeated by Oshawa Generals in the Canadian Memorial Cup final.

N. Y. Rovers Open Fall Training

WINNIPEG, Oct. 24 (CP) — New York Rovers, "understudy" club to New York Rangers of the National Hockey League, opened fall training at the Winnipeg amphitheater yesterday. Coach Alex Smith of Ottawa supervised preliminary drills with 13 players, who hail from Ottawa and Edmonton.

Rovers, United States national amateur titlists, belong to the New York Ranger farm chain and play in the Eastern United States loop. Other links in the "Four-R" chain are Philadelphia Ramblers of the International American League and Edmonton Roamers, Western Canada junior champions.

Succeeds Boucher

The new coach, a former N. H. L. defenseman and coach of Streatham in the English League last year, was appointed to succeed Frank Boucher last week. Boucher was promoted to assistant coach and manager of Rangers.

Rovers will be the second step in manager Lester Patrick's farm scheme for two new defensemen this year. Bob Pentland of Calgary and Bud Foley of Edmonton joined the chain as members of the Roamer Junior Club last year.

The other new faces on the club were chosen from Patrick's amateur school, held each year previous to training camp.

Parker No. 1

Graduate No. 1 in the Ranger chieftain's book is Frankie Parker, 19-year-old forward from Port Arthur. Patrick's new prospect played last year with Geraldton (Ont.) Gold Miners, runners-up in the Thunder Bay circuit to Port Arthur Bear Cats, Canadian senior champions.

The sensational Parker rose to national prominence six years ago with phenomenal scoring feats in Port Arthur midget circles. In one season he scored 108 goals in 14 games.

Another Geraldton forward, Len Loree of Sudbury, Ont., was picked from the school with defenseman Johnny Godfrey of Copper Cliff, Ont.

Barry and Young With Canadiens

MONTREAL, Oct. 24 (CP)—Marty Barry and Doug Young, two veterans of National Hockey League play, arrived in Montreal yesterday to start workouts with Montreal's N. H. L. Canadiens.

Both players, given their outright releases last week by Detroit Red Wings, were snapped up by the management of the Flying Frenchmen. Barry, a center, scored 41 points last year with the Wings and for years was recognized as one of the best pivots in the league.

Canadiens officials are counting on Young to solve part of their defense problem. The Habitants lost Stew Evans through retirement and had Des Smith taken away by Chicago Black Hawks on an option technicality. In addition, Babe Siebert, who possibly could have played defense another season and who was to have coached the team, passed on last summer.

Big Green Ground Gainer

Ralph Brown

Cowboy Hayden, colorful Dartmouth back who will appear against Harvard in the Stadium this coming Saturday when the Big Green and the Crimson meet at 2 p. m.

Big Games Start With Friday Eve

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—Two teams have to do a whole lot before they get credit for it. Duquesne and Texas Tech, meet Friday night in one of the outstanding games on the East's big intersectional football program.

The Dukes never have managed to win a place in the East's gridiron Hall of Fame—not even now that they have conquered the mighty Pitt Panthers. They've done that before, but the general attitude toward them is that they're just the third team in Pittsburgh's Big Three.

Texas Tech's Red Raiders are burdened with a similar status in the Southwest. The college, established in 1925 at Lubbock, Texas, is the third largest in Texas, but its football feats generally are overshadowed by those of the powerful Southwest Conference teams.

Cawthon Tactics

If you get a Texas fan talking, sooner or later he'll probably come around to Pete Cawthon, the Tech coach, who is famed for such disciplinary actions as locking up the shower room because the players "haven't worked hard enough to get up a sweat."

But the Red Raiders' record can speak pretty well for itself. They won 10 straight games last season before they finally yielded to St. Mary's in the Sun Bowl encounter, 20-13. This year they've been beaten twice in five starts—by Texas Mines and Gonzaga—but they made up for that last Saturday by trimming New Mexico, their major rival in the border Conference.

Duquesne is one of three or four unbeaten and untied eastern teams this season that can claim a "major" rating. The Dukes conquered Illinois Wesley, Waynesburg and Manhattan before coming up with last Saturday's great 21-13 triumph over Pitt. Off the records, they should do somewhat better than last season, when they lost a 7-6 decision to Texas Tech, for their 1938 team also lost five other games.

Carnegie vs. Notre Dame

In addition to the Texas Tech-Duquesne clash, the intersectional program this week includes most of the best games in the East. Carnegie Tech, upset by New York University last Saturday, faces Notre Dame at Pittsburgh Saturday afternoon; Pennsylvania's unbeaten team meets North Carolina; N. Y. U. takes on Georgia; Navy plays Clemson; Columbia encounters Virginia Military, and Villanova tackles Arkansas.

Traveling to other sections, Cornell, which ranks with Duquesne among the leading unbeaten and untied eastern teams, encounters Ohio State at Columbus, Ohio, and Yale plays Michigan at Ann Arbor. On Friday, West Virginia meets South Carolina, and Catholic University plays Miami on southern gridirons.

For strictly loyal consumption, the biggest games are Pitt-Fordham, Dartmouth-Harvard, Colgate-Holy Cross and Brown-Princeton.

Rossmen Face Shoremen In Two Contests

The Boston Bruins and Springfield Indians will play a two-game exhibition series in Boston on Monday and Tuesday of next week. The first game will be played at the Boston Garden on Monday, and the second game will be played at the Arena.

Following their custom of other pre-season games, the Bruins will have the entire Garden and Arena unreserved. The Stadium will be priced at $1.10, and the balcony at 55 cents. The upper balcony will be 25 cents for the Garden game.

The Bruins will arrive in Boston on Sunday, and Springfield will come in from its Quebec training camp the same day. Manager Art Ross of the Bruins, and players Brimsek, Clapper and Bauer will leave Hershey for Montreal, to play in the All-Star game there Sunday, and come to Boston on the Monday train. Eddie Shore also will play in the Sunday night All-Star game, and he will play for his Springfield team against the Bruins in the Boston games.

President Weston Adams of the Bruins arriving in Boston today from Hershey, Pa., declared that Art Ross had settled, on Sands, Pettinger, and Jackson as the third Bruins line and that Ross was to offer amateur players Hugh Little and Gordon Bruce contracts, and if the youngsters signed they would be optioned to Hershey.

Rhode Island to Present Two Stars Here Saturday

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Two young men on the Rhode Island State football team, one who can kick 70 yards and pass accurately for 60, and one who can reel off a couple of 50-yard touchdown runs in one period, will appear at Huntington Field, Brookline, next Saturday for the special benefit of Northeastern University.

The first of these young men is Warner Keaney, who has allowed the fact that he is the son of Head Coach Frank Keaney to become no handicap; the other is Duke Abbruzzi, leading scorer in the East.

Place-Kicked Goal

Between them, Keaney and Abbruzzi practically signed, sealed, and delivered last week's game with Massachusetts State to Coach Keaney. Abbruzzi scored three touchdowns, while Keaney kicked two points after to put the Rams into a 20-20 tie with the Statesmen. This tie lasted until the closing minutes of the game when Warner dropped back to the 36-yard line and place-kicked the goal that gave Rhode Island the victory.

Duke's 42 points which give him the scoring lead in the East have been earned in the last two games the Rams have played. In the first three Rhode Island was held scoreless. Abbruzzi set sail in the fourth game, against Brooklyn College, and chalked up four touchdowns. In the first period he ran 10 yards to score, in the second he took two little jaunts of 54 and 57 yards each, and then in the final stanza, he caught a 10-yard pass for his final six points.

Dangerous Passers

Abbruzzi's running abilities, plus Keaney's kicking and passing, have Coach Jimmy Dunn of the Huskies in anything but an optimistic mood as he faces Saturday's game. "With Keaney being able to pass anywhere up to 60 yards," he declared yesterday, "Rhode Island has an aerial attack that is really dangerous. This week we are going to concentrate, and concentrate plenty, on pass defense."

Keaney's kicking will not be good news to Northeastern during the game, either. He has been known to get off punts of 70 yards, and this season has averaged 53 yards so far. Husky kickers have yet to average more than 40 yards in any one game, and right there is the difference of one first down on each exchange of punts.

Fundamentals

Besides working on pass defense, Dunn plans to get down to real old fundamental football this week. He was not pleased with the blocking and tackling during the Tufts game, contending that Washington West, the Jumbos' hard-running back, would not have eaten up so many yards if the first Husky to hit him had been able to bring him down.

The reappearance of Ken Harding in the Northeastern backfield made quite a difference in its attack, even though lack of practice during the past two weeks made him not quite as effective as usual. Even so, Ken was the best back on the field for the Huskies, and should be in top form in time for the meeting with Rhode Island.

Div 'v

Jimmy plans on offering a more diversified offense against the Rams, now that Harding has recovered from the injury he received in the opener with St. Anselm's. In his starting backfield of Harding, Ronnie Tubbs, Ed Barry, and Ray Yetten, he can produce a little more deception than usual. Harding and Tubbs can kick, Harding and Yetten can pass, while Harding, Barry, and Yetten can run.

There is a possibility that Jack Caswell, the 147-pound climax runner from Ilion, N. Y., may not be able to play Saturday because of an ankle injury. Otherwise the Huskies will be at full strength, and will try to keep intact their record of never having lost to Rhode Island.

Sports Around the Hub

Bingham Denies Harlow Rumors

So persistent had become the rumors that Richard Cresson Harlow would relinquish the varsity coaching reins at Harvard at the conclusion of this season to take up duties at the University of Maryland that both Harlow and the Harvard Athletic Director, William J. Bingham, have been forced to issue joint statements of denial.

In Harlow's statement, he denies negotiating with Maryland or any other college and says that he will remain at Harvard this year and next. Bingham adds that Harlow is signed to a long-term Harvard contract.

* * *

Coach Pat Hanley was scheduled to make public today the names of the Boston University players making the trip to Baltimore to meet Western Maryland Friday night. Hanley has the full squad to choose from as no serious injuries were reported from the Upsala game last Saturday. Practice at Nickerson Field this week will be conducted later than usual, in order to let the team become accustomed to playing under the lights. Blocking, tackling, and contact drills were on the docket for the Terriers this week.

* * *

Coach Lew Manly has discovered two possible backfield reserves to help out his iron-man assortment of Captain Griffin, West, Patterson, and Harrison. While Murray Kenney has seen some service, Norman Pare and Phil Finn were inserted into a game for the first time against Northeastern last week, and both showed enough to warrant further consideration. If they come up to Manly's expectations this week, it is probable they will see action against Williams at Medford Saturday.

* * *

Just how seriously Boston College is preparing for its meeting with St. Anselm's at Alumni Field, Newton, on Saturday, may be seen from the fact that Coach Frank Leahy stressed converting the point-after touchdown as the Eagles began this week's practice. The squad was then put through a two-hour scrimmage, which Leahy pronounced good.

* * *

The Hawks in their Manchester aerie laid deep plans to surprise Boston College and make up for the scoreless tie last year. Coach Cleo O'Donnell has ordered no contact work, and is spending most of the time at the blackboard. Hopes are that Saturday will dawn bright and fair so that Ramblin' Raymie McLean may have a chance to show his stuff. Last year he was handicapped by mud.

* * *

The best news at Harvard today was the fact that Charlie Ayres, who was injured in the Penn game, will be able to perform his chores at center against Dartmouth Saturday. Originally it was thought he might be out of action all week. Only shift made by Coach Dick Harlow was in switching Mose Hallet, reserve for Tom Healey at right tackle, to a starting left tackle post in place of Vern Miller. In the dummy scrimmage the A squad tried to handle Dartmouth plays, concentrating on pass defense.

* * *

The Brown soccer team will play two contests this week, meeting Army at West Point tomorrow, and M. I. T. at Cambridge Saturday. Brown has yet to register its first win, but with the benefit of two weeks of hard drill since the last game, Coach Sam Fletcher is hoping to take Army.

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15 Days . . . $175 up. Every Wednesday to Barranquilla and Cartagena, Colombia, S. A., with 2 calls at Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I. and a visit to the Panama Canal Zone.
26 Days... all expenses $263 up. Alternate Saturdays to Guatemala, including calls at Santiago, Cuba and Puerto Cortez, Honduras, with two weeks exploring highlands of Guatemala all in the rare.

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Decorative Arts Antiques

Modern Libraries in London. Spanish Lustre Ware

Home Planning and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Decoration With Posters

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

West Orange, N. J.

When the ancient Egyptians or Mayans wanted to express ideas, they did not use words but employed images. The walls of wealthy Pompeians' homes were not bare, but were covered with paintings. Today, not many of us can afford to pay for mural paintings. However, good artists are employed by different agencies to design posters in an amazing variety of color schemes. These works are worthy of our attention.

Posters are designed to tell a story pictorially, travel subjects making inexpensive and highly artistic wall decorations for the home. Romance is the basic theme of these lively works of art. A home has many empty wall spaces where they may be hung suitably. Modernistic living rooms, modern kitchens, sunlit porches, narrow hall ways, basement work-and-play rooms, and even practical if uninteresting bathrooms, all offer inviting opportunities for this sort of decoration.

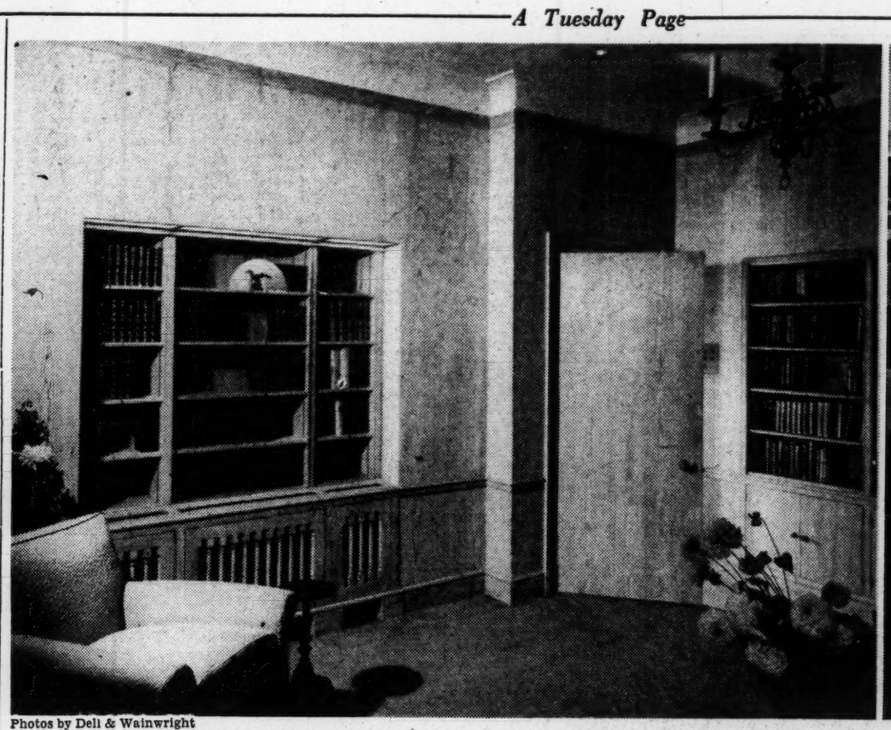
They bring into our homes new horizons—the skyline of some strange city; the snow-capped peaks of distant mountains; the Devon countryside. They help to satisfy our desire for beauty and color, travel and adventure; in short, they offer us a world beyond the reach of our everyday routine.

Posters we would like to own are easy to obtain. Some are to be had for the asking; others, better designed and printed, can be bought for a few cents.

I have made generous use of them in my home. That does not mean they are pasted over all walls, for they are changed frequently, for variety. With passing of the seasons or with a change in interests, I can easily replace a blossoming cherry tree, in all its beauty of color and line, for the ruins of a Scotch abbey; seagulls wheeling over the windblown spray may replace far reaching fields of waving corn. Today, a humorous picture of Johannes Brahms walking alone in the Vienna woods, hangs above my piano. Tomorrow, a gay poster depicting the village scene illustrating Anton Dvorak's dances, may occupy that space.

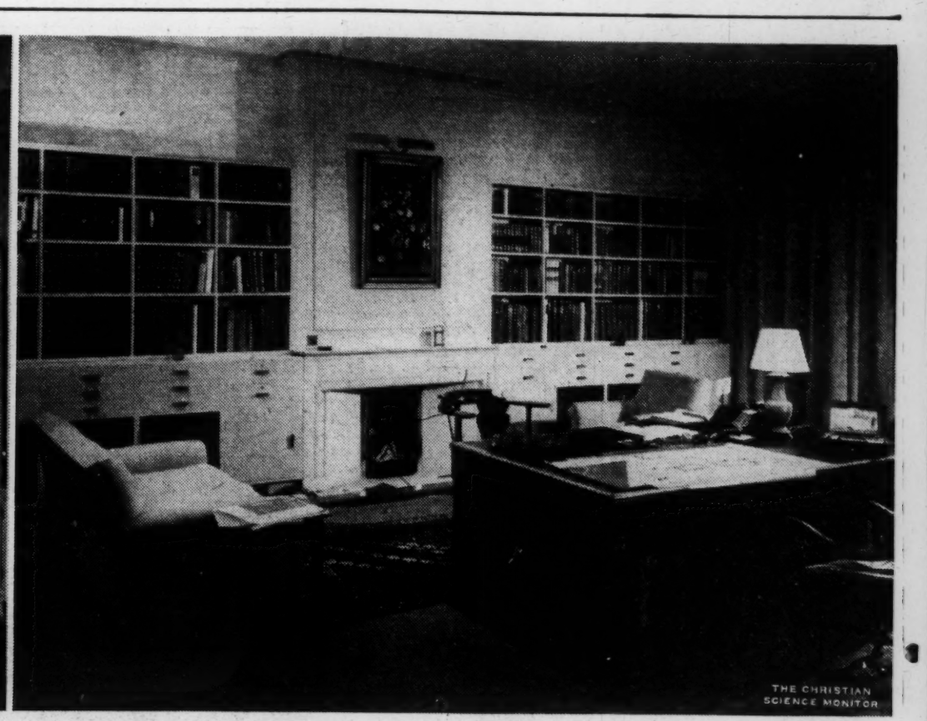
And if you want to make this sort of decoration still more interesting, try shopping for posters. Many railway and shipping companies of American and European countries issue them, and will supply them free or at cost. In some large cities agencies of many foreign countries are maintained to encourage tourist travel. These are usually promising sources for posters.

G. S.



Photos by Dell & Wainwright

Recently built libraries in English houses tend to have definite modern character, even though the furniture continues to be in styles of the 1700's. This small library in a new Gloucester Square house has plain walls of deal (similar to American fir), and the shelves are recessed. Enclosed with sliding plates of glass, they have electric lights concealed above within the wall. Both these rooms were designed and decorated by R. W. Symonds & Partner, L. R. I. B. A. A.



This larger library is in a made-over house in Bruton Street, Mayfair, originally built in the eighteenth century. Here the book shelves and cabinets are outside the walls, the lower section in line with the mantel shelf. Walls, woodwork and ceiling are cream; curtains light fawn; carpet, deeper fawn. Easy chairs are modern, the great mahogany table and other chairs being of the 1700's—a delightful association of the earlier century with the present.

Two English Libraries of Today

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

A few years ago there was a tendency for the library in ultra-modern homes to be superseded as a separate interior by the combined study-sitting room or bookish living room. Now one notices with pleasure that in many of the newest homes by London architects the library is reinstated in all its old-time dignity.

Recent examples are shown in the accompanying photographs, one taken in a new house in Gloucester Square and the other in a reconditioned eighteenth century house in Bruton Street, Mayfair.

The library in the new house is panelled in deal of a warm tone of honey yellow and buff, and its decorative charm derives to a very large degree from the proportions and figuring of the woodwork. The soft tones of the timber have suggested the color scheme, the curtains being dull red, the chair covers hay color, and the carpet beige.

The bookcases have decorative value as well as practical, and their artistic effect has been considered with care. The contents are protected with sliding plate glass doors, and the bookcase toward the left has built-in electric lighting concealed in the soffit.

The other library owes much of its successful character to the faultless proportions of the walls, bookshelves, drawers and cupboards, in relation to the panelled chimneybreast. Moreover, the comparative lowness of the fireplace, contrasted with the much greater height of the chimney-breast, gives an impression of height and dignity to the whole room.

The scheme of decoration comprises walls, woodwork and ceiling in cream, with drawer handles in subdued metallic bronze. The curtains are a plain light fawn, the carpet deeper fawn. The Van Heysum flower painting over the mantel includes brilliant touches of red which contrast beautifully with the light cream walls, also harmonizing with richer tones of green and blue in the painting itself. The upholstered armchairs and settee, the only modern pieces in the room, are in cream linen.

Flush doors, flush panelling and a simple modern treatment, characterize both these rooms, in which these features are combined with a restrained and sensitive feeling for tradition. This synthesis of classicism and modernity is explained by the fact that the designer of these libraries is an authority on seventeenth and eighteenth century interior decoration, and is the author of standard works on antique furniture. Hence the fondness for Carolean and Georgian antique pieces shown by the library in Bruton Street, with its excellent pedestal writing table in mahogany, with its lion-mask panels.

B. B.

Cheering Up a Dull Kitchen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Denver

The kitchen needed dressing up. Minus the wherewithal for a professional creation, the outfit would have to be home-made. One would accept even a made-over or a fixed-up affair if need be—if only the place could be cheered up.

The kitchen wall was once a shining gray, but was now dull and mottled from much washing, the woodwork a yellow white from the same cause. This combination had been chosen originally to lighten the kitchen, the one window being shaded by a porch roof.

Tired of this drab monotony, brightness was wanted, and color. Curtains could be managed at small cost, even to dyeing the old ones if necessary. Paint could be afforded, but not labor. Wood work presented very little plain surface. Probably one could paint that effectively, but a great expanse of plain wall—never! What could one do with that wall?

"Why don't you stipple that wall?" the paint store man suggested, after knowing the problem. "Anyone can do that, and silver gray will make a good background for almost any color you choose to stipple."

"Of course," he continued, "if you prefer a different color for the background, you can put on a plain coat first, and the stipple will cover any brush strokes or streaks; but if your wall is already clean, I would advise leaving it as it is."

"You can put stipple on as light or as heavy as you desire, according to how prominent you wish to make the stipple color and how much you wish to cover the background. You will get the maximum of light," he assured, "from orange and jade green."

How to Stipple

So it came to be orange for the stipple and jade for the woodwork. The stippling was done with a sponge. "A deep sea wool" had been advised, although an ordinary sponge or a rubber one may be used. Washed thoroughly, dried, cut flat on one side, and again wrung out of water, it was ready for use.

Orange paint was spread on a clean board, the flat side of the sponge pressed on the paint, then tapped it lightly on the wall, bringing it straight away without twisting the hand—this is the procedure. Only a small amount of paint should be spread on the board at a time, but replenished frequently. Too much paint on the board results in too much paint on the sponge. This condition can be remedied by tapping the sponge on clean paper first to remove the surplus paint.

Stippling can be done in various ways: in one or more contrasting colors, or different shades of the same color, the darkest shade to be applied last. A piece of paper or cloth crumpled in the hand may be used instead of the sponge and, with various twisted movements, gives an almost endless number of effects. One should not be too careful in applying the stipple, as the more haphazard the design, the more pleasing the result.

Graded to Lighter Tones

Slowly, the wall was taking on an orange cast. A magic touch, this orange, for the old gray was perking up and shining forth from underneath in a most intriguing fashion. The stippling was made heavier at the bottom, and gradually lighter towards the ceiling, which was made as light as possible and be heavy enough to cover defects. Of course, the ceiling was more difficult.

Walls and ceiling done, the problem of furnishings presented itself. Should they be jade, or orange, or another color? Jade won, for all the wood work. Then suddenly the old black and white table, chairs, stove, and linoleum seemed right, needing only to be freshened with new paint. This done the whole received the right final touch by adding black hinges and handles to all jade fixtures.

There you have the new kitchen ensemble. A made-over? Yes, but smart, we think. And back of it all, an old gray wall proved to be the silver lining.

S. J.

A Museum's Lustre Ware of the 1400's

In the recent rearrangement of the Spanish Gallery at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, some prominence has been given to the small but interesting collection of Spanish ceramics. Among the examples on view are two very fine fifteenth century drug jars, or "albareli," of Hispano-Moresque pottery, and a plate of the same ware.

The pieces have vine-leaf decorations and illustrate the narrow range of color on this ware, the only ones beside the lustre itself being the intense blue of cobalt and brownish purple of manganese. The delicacy of the decoration lends credibility to the statement of a sixteenth century writer, that the color was laid on not with a brush but a feather.

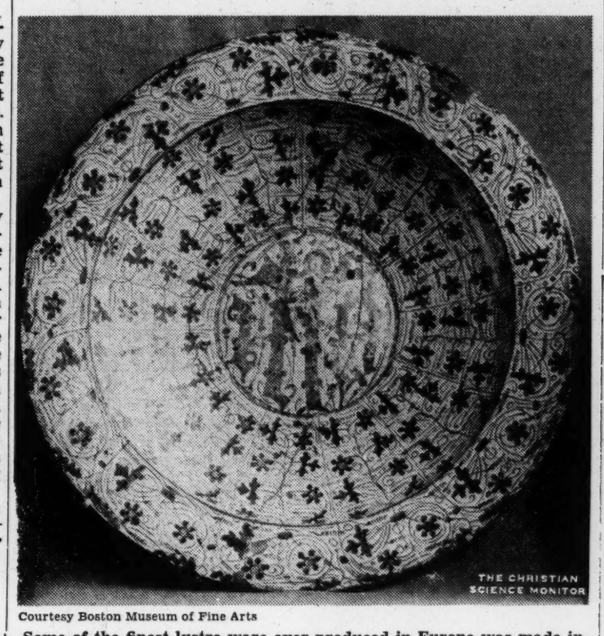
Shown singly, pieces of pottery lack any suggestion of the surroundings of which they were once a part, but these two Boston Museum jars are more fortunate. A jar identical in shape and design has been painted by Hugo Van der Goes in the central panel of the triptych "The Adoration of the Shepherds" now in the Uffizi. This work is one of the best known Flemish paintings of 1450 to 75, and depicts the people of the period, their costumes and the general atmosphere of the age. It is also a commentary on the trading activities of the Flemish cities.

In the velvet coats and dalmatics of the figures in this picture, the artist has faithfully reproduced the velvets woven with gold that were brought to Flanders by Florentine merchants. The Spanish jar holding lilies and irises, depicted in the same painting, is evidence of similar trade with Spain. This jar and those in the Boston Museum not only link Flanders of the fifteenth century with Spain, but Europe with Asia.

Lustred pottery originated among the Moslems in the Near East, the earliest extant examples being of the 800's. It appeared simultaneously in the Mesopotamian and Persian dominions of the Muhammadan empire, soon spreading to Egypt, Algeria, and Tunis. It seems to have been introduced into Spain by the Berber-Moors of North Africa, who invaded the peninsula in the 1100's, and conquered the Muhammadan tribes already there.

Skilled Moorish potters remained to practice their craft, teaching Christian artisans who worked with them. So in Valencia making of this lustred pottery came to be established, and grew to become an important article of international commerce. A writer on Spanish ceramic art vividly describes the cosmopolitan array of ships in the Valencian harbor: "Boats from many countries sailed away, stowed with the golden lustre ware of Valencia. In a single year galleys from Venice, Genoa, Florence, and Sicily, as well as from Cyprus and Algeria, competed with the Majorcan and Catalan ships in transporting this pottery. . . ."

Hispano-Moresque pottery was especially esteemed by the Italians, who called it "majorica" or majolica," presumably because it so often reached them in Majorcan ships.



Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Some of the finest lustre ware ever produced in Europe was made in Spain between 1100 and 1500, this richly decorated plate at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts being attributed to Valencia potteries of about 1450. The colors are brilliant bronze-purple of the lustre and strong blue of cobalt. The vine-like tracery is of wonderful delicacy and perfection.

Printed Damask

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For centuries damask has shown a self-design in its woven texture, now appears with flowers printed on it. This makes it possible to obtain floral designs in a fabric heavier than chintz or linens.

The Hispano-Moresque lustre jar on the inset of this picture is exhibited in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. It has been associated with its contemporary environment of about 1450, by the discovery that a similar jar filled with Iris appears as a detail in the famous triptych "The Adoration of the Shepherds," by the Flemish artist Hugo Van der Goes. This was painted in 1450-'75, and hangs in the Uffizi Galleries, in Florence.

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GRAPE HYACINTHS—Blue or white.
GLORY OF THE SNOW—(Chionodoxas) Blue.
IXIAS—(Corn Lilies)—Large-flowered; 12 var., mixed.
SNOWDROPS—Favorite Single White.
SPANISH IRISES—Orchid-like, wide color range.
WINTER ACONITE—Clear yellow from under snow.
WOOD HYACINTHS—(Scillas) 3 colors (Blue, Rose and White).

Your Choice, Separately Wrapped and Labeled each 3¢

DAFFODILS—Large, Heavy Round
MIXTURES—Incomparabilis Mixture; Barri Mixture; Leedsii Mixture.
PHEASANT'S EYE (Poeticus) — Fragrant. Pure white, margined scarlet.
QUEEN OF THE NORTH (Leedsii)—White, fluted lemon yellow.
WHITE LADY (Leedsii)—Yellow tones frilled.
FEATHER HYACINTH (Muscari Plumosus).
MISSION BELLS (Fritillaria Meleagris)—Graceful, bellshaped pendant flowers.
PAPER-WHITE NARCISSUS—White, for indoors.

TULIPS—Holland-Grown, Top Size
MIXTURES—Darwin Mixture; Breeder Mixture; Cottage Mixture.
BARTIGON (Darwin)—A fine red. 30 in.
CENTENAIRE (Darwin)—Deep rose. 24 in.
PRINCESS ELIZABETH (Darwin)—Large pink.
PRINCE OF AUSTRIA (Early)—Orange scarlet.

Your Choice, Separately Wrapped and Labeled each 4¢

DAFFODILS—Large, Heavy Round
ALBUS PLENUS (Barri)—Double pure white.
EMPEROR (Trumpet)—Rich yellow.
EMPRESS (Trumpet)—Chrome yellow.
JONQUILS (single)—Grandmother's favorite.
ORNATUS MAXIMUS (Poetaz)—Large, pure white.

BOTANICAL (Wild or Species) TULIPS
CLUSIANA (The Lady Tulip or "Candy Stick")
EICHLERI—A knock-out crimson scarlet.

TULIPS—Holland-Grown—Top Size
AFTERGLOW (Darwin)—Rose orange. 30 in.
CARDINAL MANNING (Breeder)—Mauve-rose.
CLARA BUTT (Single Darwin)—Salmon-pink.
DIDO (Cottage)—Brilliant pink.
DON PEDRO (Breeder)—Bronze and brown. 24 in.
FARNCOMBE SANDERS (Darwin)—Rosy red.
INGLESCOMBE YELLOW (Cottage)—Canary.
KANSAS (Triumph)—Pure white. 22 in.
LA TULIPE NOIRE (Darwin)—"The Black Tulip."
S. MOTTET (Multi-Flowering)—Creamy white. 26 in.
MRS. MOON (Lily-Flowered)—Golden yellow. 25 in.
PICOTEE (Cottage)—White, edged pink. 24 in.
PRIDE OF HAARLEM (Darwin)—Rose-carmine.
PRINCE ALBERT (Breeder)—Mahogany brown.
REV. H. EWBANK (Darwin)—Heliotrope-lilac.
ROSABELLA (Cottage)—Salmon-rose. Recent.
SIRENE (Lily-Flowered)—Cerise-pink. 20 in.
SUNDEW (Parrot)—Crimson, fringed. 28 in.
TELESCOPIUM (Triumph)—Rose-violet. 24 in.
VENUS (Darwin)—Deep pink. 30 in.
YELLOW GIANT (Darwin)—Pure golden yellow.
ZWANENBURG (Darwin)—Pure white. 24 in.

Your Choice, Separately Wrapped and Labeled each 5¢

DAFFODILS—Large, Heavy Round
BATH'S FLAME (Barri)—Yellow and orange red.
BERNARDINO (Incomparabilis)—Creamy apricot.
LADY MOORE (Barri)—White and crimson.
LAURENS KOSTER (Poetaz)—White and yellow.
RED BEACON (Barri)—White and crimson.

TULIPS—Holland-Grown—Top Size
BACCHUS (Breeder)—Violet-blue.
FANTASY (Parrot)—Most fantastic; rose pink with apple-green markings, fringed.
MARJOLETTI (Species)—Yellow scarlet.

Your Choice, Separately Wrapped and Labeled each 6¢

DAFFODILS—Large, Heavy Round
CHEERFULNESS—The Gardenia Daffodil. Creamy clusters. Most popular of all Daffodils.
CROESUS (Incomparabilis)—Primrose yellow.
HELIUS (Incomparabilis)—Creamy, pale orange.
JONQUIL (Double)—2 to 3 yellow florets.
LORD KITCHENER (Leedsii)—Yellow and white.
OLYMPIA (Trumpet)—Improved Emperor.

TULIPS—Holland-Grown—Top Size
THE BISHOP (Darwin)—Violet Blue.
CITY OF HAARLEM (Darwin)—Best Red.
CLARA BUTT (Double Darwin)—Pink.
DRESDEN CHINA (Darwin)—Soft lilac-rose.

Your Choice, Separately Wrapped and Labeled each 7¢

DAFFODILS—Large, Heavy Round
KING ALFRED (Trumpet)—Outstanding yellow.
LUCINIUS (Incomparabilis)—Yellow, self-colored.

TULIPS—Holland-Grown—Top Size
BLEU CELESTE—Large, peony-flowered.
KAUFMANNIANA (Species)—"Water Lily Tulip."
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Commerce and Finance

Shipping Industry Alarmed by Neutrality Bill Implications

Business and Industry

Knox Says Sea Power Is Free Enterprise Key

CLEVELAND, Oct. 24 (AP)—Col. Frank Knox asserted today the United States "can have a free enterprise system—come peace, or war—if we take advantage of our insular position and make ourselves invulnerable to successful attack upon the sea."

The Chicago Daily News publisher and Republican vice-presidential nominee in 1936 said in a prepared address before a Chamber of Commerce group:

Huge Army Unnecessary

"With adequate sea power we will never need a huge army to defend ourselves, nor any such mobilization of material and manpower that would necessitate abandonment of democratic processes in government or the free enterprise system in business.

"The general assumption," he added, "is that if we are drawn into the war all free enterprise goes out the window and we pass swiftly from democracy to dictatorship in both government and business."

He commented that "as Artemus Ward would say, 'this ain't so—not necessarily.'"

"I am one of those who refuse to believe we will actively participate in this new war—and certainly not to the extent of sending an army overseas," he said.

"And if we do not do that, all these trumped-up fears of a wartime dictatorship and the destruction of both our democratic institutions and our free enterprise economy are fantastically unreal."

"Two-Ocean Navy"

Colonel Knox advocated a "two-ocean navy" equal to any that could be brought against the U. S. in either sea and a regular army of 300,000 men, supplemented by a well-equipped national guard.

"This would give us a first line defense on land of 600,000 men—all that we require to supplement our naval forces. Such a navy would require a personnel of not more than 200,000 men.

"Thus, we would have to withdraw from our civil pursuits not more than a half million men, in both army and navy, in order to be safe.

"It would provide no reason whatever for a dictatorial, totalitarian control of industry and business. We could live behind the shelter of that sea power as free men and enjoy to the full the advantage of a free enterprise system under which we have made the most amazing progress of any nation in the world."

Canadian Packer Advises U. S. Buy On Basis of Home Use

CHICAGO (AP)—J. S. McLean of Toronto, president of Canada Packers, Ltd., advised United States meat packers to buy their products this fall "on the assumption that all or nearly all will be consumed at home."

Great Britain, he said, placed its chief reliance on its reserves of foodstuffs and its arrangements to get supplies from its colonies and dominions.

He told the 34th annual convention of the American meat packers that provided the seaways could be kept open the demand for North American supplies, therefore, would be "much less crucial" than it was in the World War.

$5,300,000 Bonds Of Mass. Awarded

A total of $5,300,000 of bonds of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was awarded to a banking syndicate headed by the the First Boston Corporation. The group took $5,000,000 of metropolitan additional water bonds on a bid of 101.8 for 2s, and an issue of $300,000 of flood protection bonds at a price of 100.598 for 1s. The 2s, maturing serially on Jan. 1, 1945 to 1969, were reoffered at prices to yield from 1.00 to 2.00 per cent, while the 1s, due Nov. 1, 1941 to 1945, were not reoffered for public subscription.

Associated with the First Boston Corporation in the offering were Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., R. L. Day & Co., Stone & Webster & Blodget, Inc., Estabrook & Co., F. S. Moseley & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Inc., the Lee Higginson Corporation and F. L. Dabney & Co.

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East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20

Takes New Post

Blank & Stoller

Edwin T. Gibson

Elected a Vice-President of the General Foods Corporation. For the past six years Mr. Gibson has been in charge of the Birds Eye Frosted Foods business of the Company.

Reich Plans Special Short-Term Credits For Hard Hit Firms

BERLIN (AP)—The Government has opened a system of special short-term credits for businesses throughout the Reich which have been hard hit by the war to prevent bankruptcies and sharp disruptions in national economy.

The plan for industrial credits was announced by Minister of Economics Walther Funk at the Vienna Fair.

Herr Funk pointed out that the totalitarian economy and rationing system had dealt a hard blow to many businesses.

He said textile producers were particularly hard hit because of restrictions on buying textile products. Firms which are unable to shift to wartime production immediately are pinched, he said, while producers of luxuries also suffer.

Herr Funk said credits would be made available to such firms to tide them over the emergency.

Pelley Points To 9-Year Top In Carloadings

WASHINGTON (AP)—J. J. Pelley, President of the American Association of Railroads, reported to President Roosevelt that carloadings in the week of Oct. 14 were the highest of any week in the last nine years.

"The picture looks very good," Mr. Pelley told reporters after a conference at the White House.

He said he showed the President figures that set forth an increase in carloadings from 805,733 in the week of Sept. 16 to 844,955 in the week of Oct. 14. The latter figure, he added, surpassed loadings for any week during the business upturn of 1937, and was at approximately the 1918 rate. During that year, 44,000,000 cars were loaded, he said.

Asked to what he attributed the improved business of the carriers, Mr. Pelley replied:

"I'm no economist, but from my own analysis, I think things are on the up and up. We went from pretty near famine in August to a feast in September."

He expressed belief that the business improvement might be attributed to anticipation of difficulties in getting deliveries later and to prospects of price advances.

Mr. Pelley said he did not see any indication of a levelling off in carloadings, but added that October usually is a big month for the railroads and business begins tapering off toward the close of the year.

He emphasized that carloadings were still far from previous peaks, as there had been "a good many one million-car weeks" in the past. The all-time yearly peak, he said, was 54,000,000 in 1929.

Socony Increases Tank 'Gas' Price

NEW YORK (AP)—Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. has announced increases in tank car prices for gasoline of 1-10 to 2-10 cents a gallon, effective October 24, throughout New England with the exception of western New York and certain portions of Vermont.

In a number of Vermont areas, tank car prices for Mobilgas will be reduced 1-10 to 2-10 of a cent a gallon in anticipation of a reduction on November 1 in rail freight rates to these points, the company said.

Ship Men See Neutrality Bill Big Blow to Merchant Marine

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—American ship operators here are stunned by the implications of the current neutrality bill.

A generation of pampering of our merchant marine with fine words—and lush subsidies—seems to them to have ended with a crushing blow aimed at the very recipients of this very attention. Just as the moment has come for which our expensive mercantile program has prepared us, Congress seems about to wipe out a third to a half of the American merchant fleet as effectively as if the British had blockaded it or the Germans sunk it.

Some 120 ships are slated to be withdrawn from regular service, laid up, drydocked, transferred, or sold to foreigners, as Congress prepares to surrender our established rights under international law and leave the freedom of the seas to be protected as best it may be by such little countries as Holland and the Scandinavian countries.

Others to Get Rich Harvest

Meantime not only are the neutral countries, particularly Italy, preparing to reap a rich harvest from America's sudden stroke of self-abnegation, but the belligerents, particularly Britain, are expecting to reap a rich harvest in dollar and South American exchange by taking over shipping services heretofore built up painstakingly by Americans with expensive subsidies from the American government.

The original bill would have stopped American ships from even putting in at "belligerent" ports—including such points as Cape Town, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Australia, to say nothing of St. John and Halifax in Canada; would have left the rest of the American fleet without any protection from the American flag except the sentimental satisfaction of painting it on the sides of their ships; and would have stripped down American export organizations by requiring that American goods going to belligerents must first change ownership in this country.

The bill has been modified but it still constitutes a sea-going national suicide. American ships as the bill now stands will not be permitted to clear for any ports north of 30 degrees latitude or east of 50 degrees longitude. That means they must keep out of Europe, the Mediterranean, and northern Africa. The thickest part of our foreign trade and our ocean shipping is in this area—an estimated 37 per cent of our ships, subsidized and unsubsidized.

122 Ships Must Quit

Out of operation must go the subsidized United States Lines, which carried the recent load of repatriating American refugees and recently took over the operation of three second-string government-owned lines by a deal with the Merchant Marine Commission; together with the Black Diamond Lines, the American Export Lines, the American Scantic Lines, and the three just taken over.

American lines running to Africa cannot put in at any African port this side of the Cape of Good Hope, including Cape Town. The Lykes line, operating from Gulf ports to the Mediterranean, must stop its Mediterranean services as well as the carriage of cotton to Liverpool, which automatically goes to the British; the Isthmian Lines can no longer operate through the Mediterranean. All told some 122 American merchant vessels will have to discontinue.

They can be laid up, to accumulate carrying charges, depreciation, and interest owed the United States government, which owns many of them. There is a move on to pay these lines for the lay-up—which is the familiar plow-under bonus in a novel disguise. Or they can be sold to the foreign lines which will be glad to get the American business. Or they can be transferred to other lines.

Practically speaking, there are no other lines. The British gave up few operations during the World War and will give up fewer now, for they are sliding ships off the ways as fast or faster than the Germans are sinking them, and this is one of those rare eras of high freight rates. The neutrals will crowd on all the ships they can, because they have learned to stand on their international rights and present their claims after the war is over.

Ship Men Oppose Bill

Shipping and ship-operating interests are not giving up the ship without a fight. Representatives of both the American Merchant Marine Institute and the National Foreign Trade Council were in Washington on Monday. The wires are burning between Washington and New York. Some ship operating officials are doing nothing but working on the bill.

The Maritime Commission itself has reported on the bill in language restrained but unmistakeable; before the recent Connally amendment it stated "It is not believed necessary to arrest the progress we have made in creating a strong merchant marine by legislation as far reaching as that proposed by H. J. R. 306 in order to preserve our neutrality. . . . Approximately 130 American dry cargo, combination, or passenger ships of about 860,000 gross tons would be withdrawn from service. The lines upon which the great majority of these ships operate would be abandoned. In addition 16 American ships of approximately 80,000 gross tons could no longer operate as at present. . . ."

Even the coastwise shipping interests are alert and active, because one of the few recourses left for owners of this estopped ocean tonnage is to turn it into the highly competitive and largely obsolescent but fully protected coastwise shipping business, which is already fighting against the Wheeler-Truman bill for I. C. C. control.

U. S. to Try Refunding At A Lower Rate

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau announced that the Treasury would attempt to refund for 1 per cent interest notes a $526,232,500 note issue bearing 1⅜ per cent interest which matures Dec. 15.

Mr. Morgenthau said the low interest rate on the new issue indicated his confidence in the stability of financial markets, which were disrupted by the outbreak of war last month.

Had the refunding been done Sept. 15, the customary time, he estimated the new notes would have had to bear 1⅜ per cent interest, the same as the maturing notes. This would cost the Treasury $1,800,000 more a year in interest.

"We have waited and made money," the secretary said. "The market is now considerably better."

The new notes will mature March 15, 1944, but will cost the Treasury slightly more than $417,000,000 worth of five years' notes which the Treasury sold at three-quarters of 1 per cent interest in June.

Mr. Morgenthau indicated that one reason for his market confidence was that 99 per cent of the holders of $206,000,000 worth of commodity credit corporation notes accepted an exchange refund offer made last week. He said the percentage was close to the record for such transactions.

The Treasury head promised to answer "in a day or two" a letter from Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R-Michigan) raising questions about the Treasury's huge gold stocks, now exceeding $17,000,000,000.

He said he would defend the gold policy and would answer the letter "only as a matter of courtesy to a United States senator."

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau announced that the Treasury would sell $150,000,000 worth of 91-day bills again next week. A similar amount was sold October 23 for an average discount price of $99.993 per $100 unit.

The selling rate was equivalent to .027 per cent interest, compared with an equivalent rate last week of .033 per cent.

Next week's bill sale will be the third in the $150,000,000 class, and as in the two preceding weeks will mean that the Treasury is borrowing $50,000,000 to replenish its cash working balance, since only $100,000,000 of the proceeds in each week is needed to pay off maturing bills.

Pittsburgh Coke Plans Financing To Buy Hunter Steel

WASHINGTON (AP)—Pittsburgh Coke & Iron Company filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement for proposed securities to be used in acquiring Hunter Steel Company and making permanent plant additions.

Included in the proposed issue are $750,000 of 4½ per cent first mortgage bonds, Series A, due in 1952; and 6,433 shares of $5 cumulative convertible serial preferred no par value stock to be exchanged for 38,595 shares of $20 par 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock of Hunter Steel on a one-to-six basis.

Also to be issued would be 19,603 shares of common no par value to be exchanged for 137,222 shares of Hunter no par value common on a one-to-seven basis; and 41,667 shares of common no par value or scrip certificates to be reserved for the conversion of bonds and 42,887 to be reserved for conversion of the $5 cumulative preferred stock.

Hemphill, Noyes & Company and others to be named later will underwrite the Series A bonds.

Looks to S. A. Trade

Hurlbut W. Smith

President of L. C. Smith and Corona Typewriters, Inc., who expects new foreign outlets, especially in South America, to offset any decline in the Company's European business.

Japan to Stabilize Yen on the Dollar, Instead of Pound

TOKYO, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Cabinet announced today that beginning Wednesday the market value of the yen would be stabilized on the dollar, instead of the British pound sterling.

Buying and selling rates, the announcement said, would be stabilized at 23 and seven-sixteenths dollars per hundred yen.

The move, it was added, was necessitated by "increasing indications that the British Government will strengthen its foreign exchange control to prepare for prolonged warfare."

Financial circles explained that after Britain entered the European war in September the value of the yen dropped because of fluctuations in the British-American rate of exchange.

No fluctuations were expected in the dollar.

The Government emphasized that the "change is necessitated purely by economic reasons," and said it had no intention of making changes in Japan's international trade policy.

Independent Retail Stores' Sales Gain

WASHINGTON (AP)—An 8½ per cent gain in the dollar volume of sales by 21,888 independent retail stores in 28 states during September, as compared with last August, was reported by the Commerce Department.

September sales were $230,251,136; in August, sales were $212,580,839; and in September last year, $211,989,844.

Greatest gains were reported by a group of stores in Florida and South Carolina with increases of 15 and 14½ per cent, respectively, over September, 1938, and 6 and 8 per cent over August, 1939.

ICC Ratifies The Merger Of Two Railroads

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized consolidation of the Gulf, Mobile & Northern and the Mobile & Ohio Railroads.

The Gulf, Mobile & Northern will purchase the properties of the Mobile & Ohio, which is in receivership.

Principal opposition to the consolidation came from the Illinois Central Railroad which contended it would suffer severe losses through the establishment of a strong competing line.

"It is evident," the commission said, "that a major part of the losses feared by the Illinois Central already has been accomplished by the diversion of Gulf, Mobile & Northern traffic to the Mobile & Ohio at Jackson, Tenn., and it may be that the Illinois Central is unduly apprehensive."

The commission predicted that consolidation of the two railroads "will promote the public interest generally by terminating the long receivership of the Mobile & Ohio and by giving stronger assurance of preservation of essential parts of both systems to the territory which they serve, through operating economies and other benefits which union of the Gulf, Mobile & Northern and the Mobile & Ohio will make possible."

In a concurring opinion, Commissioner Carroll Miller said he felt the consolidation would result in economies and would be in the public interest generally. He added, however, "the capitalization of the new company as authorized (by the commission) is too high and a better capital structure could and should be devised."

A new corporation known as the Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railway would operate the combined properties.

One part of the consolidation plan calls for purchase by the new company of approximately $7,800,000 of Mobile & Ohio general 4 per cent bonds now owned by the Southern Railway. The RFC has agreed to finance this purchase.

The Mobile & Ohio is a fairly direct route between Mobile, Ala., and East St. Louis, Ill., a distance of 646 miles. Its entire system totals 1,194 miles of which 274 are operated under trackage rights.

The Gulf, Mobile & Northern operates 824 miles. It owns main lines extending northward from Mobile, Ala., to Jackson, Tenn., 408.6 miles, and westward from Union, Miss., to Jackson, Miss., 71.6 miles.

The capitalization of the new company will consist of $31,870,700 of fixed interest bearing obligations, $6,025,800 of contingent interest bearing obligations, 307,750 shares of no par $5 preferred stock and 609,847 shares of no par $5 common stock.

The annual fixed interest charges will amount to $1,399,920. Contingent interest on the income bonds and dividends on the $5 preferred stock would amount to $1,830,040, or a total of $3,229,960, exclusive of charges in connection with the acquisition of new equipment and sinking fund requirements.

News Notes—Central America

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Mexican Autos—Imports of automotive products into Mexico during 1938 registered a considerable decrease compared with 1937. Total imports of motor-driven vehicles, including domestic assemblies and motorcycles, amounted to 9,032 units valued at about $6,190,500, a decrease of 66 per cent in volume and 59 per cent in value compared with 1937. The United States, as the leading supplier of automotives to Mexico, furnished 95 per cent of the importations in 1938, shipments having a value of about $5,884,150.

Mexican Tires—Fostered by restrictive tariffs and other Government aids, the Mexican tire industry had advanced to a point where it is supplying about 90 per cent of the domestic demand. It is estimated that the output of tire casings by Mexican manufacturers in 1938 amounted to about 180,000 units.

Guatemalan Coffee—The proportion of Guatemala's coffee exports to the United States has steadily increased in recent years. During the crop year which closed Aug. 31, 1939, about 60 per cent of total Guatemalan coffee shipments abroad went to the American market, which compares with 55 per cent in the preceding crop year and only 47 per cent in 1936-37. Shipments to Germany, which accounted for 25 per cent of the crop in 1936-37, declined to 24 per cent in the following year and to 16 per cent in 1938-39. Total exports of coffee in the crop year 1938-39 totaled 104,448,000 pounds against 96,454,000 in 1937-38.

Guatemalan Business—Wholesale and retail trade in Guatemala, normally slowest during the third quarter of the year, displayed unusual activity during September due directly to war conditions in Europe. Merchants normally trading with Germany have found it necessary to place new orders in the United States and merchants ordering from the United States have increased their commitments to insure against sharp price advances.

Aviation in Panama—A marked increase in airplane passenger traffic, air mail and air express shipments entering and leaving the Panama Canal Zone has been noted during the past fiscal year. The increase is in line with the general trend of closer relations and increased traffic between the United States and Central and South America. During the fiscal year of 1939 there were 8,810 passengers entering or leaving the Zone compared with 2,059 in 1933 and 7,934 in 1938. Air shipments increased from 3,733 pounds in 1933 to 286,171 pounds during the last fiscal year.

Fruit in Panama—Through development of the first mangesteen orchard in the Americas, the Panama Canal Zone Experimental Gardens have successfully demonstrated that the fragile and luscious fruit of the Oriental tropics can be cultivated and made to thrive in the local climate. The way now seems to be clear for the establishment of commercial orchards.

Panama Canal Traffic—The number of ocean-going commercial vessels making transit of the Panama Canal during the fiscal year of 1939 totaled 5,903 as compared with 5,542 in the fiscal year 1938. The 6.86 per cent increase in traffic made the fiscal year of 1939 the fourth highest in the history of the Canal. Peak year was 1929, when 6,289 ships passed through the canal. Tolls collected in the fiscal year of 1939 amounted to $23,661,021 compared with $23,169,889 in 1938.

Salvadoran Coffee—Increased United States purchases of coffee from El Salvador are reported during the current year. Total exports of coffee from the Republic to all countries in the first eight months of 1939 totaled 838,902 bags (132 pounds each), an increase of 60,624 bags, or 7.8 per cent over the like period of 1938. Shipments to the United States in the 1939 period totaled 550,620 bags, an increase of 65,847 bags, or 13.6 per cent, over the January-August period of 1938.

Cuban Coffee—Total September exports of coffee from Cuba amounted to 21,962 bags (132 pounds each), compared with 8,182 bags in August and 5,426 bags in September, 1938. Of the month's exports, 77 bags went to Denmark and 39 bags to Italy, the smallest monthly export movement to European countries in several years.

United States-Cuban Trade—Participation of the United States in Cuba's import trade is likely to be appreciably advanced as a result of the war in Europe. Evidences are already apparent of an increasing interest on the part of Cuban importers in developing American sources of supply for a number of lines ordinarily purchased in certain European countries. Imports into Cuba from the United States have registered a declining trend during the current year, the first seven-month total of $40,985,000 being $3,960,000 under the like period of 1938.

Report Indicates Farm Mortgage Debt Lowest in 20 Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—AAA officials, obviously pleased over recent developments in the agricultural field, acclaimed a survey showing that the mortgage debt on American farms was now the lowest in 20 years.

This debt, which in 1923 reached a peak of nearly $11,000,000,000, was reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to be $7,071,000,000.

The report followed such developments as a rise in the general level of farm prices, which occurred after the European war broke out; an expansion in exports of cotton, and an increased domestic demand for agricultural products.

Agricultural leaders have recognized that debt has been one of the major causes of financial distress among farmers. The reduction of the debt was attributed to two factors: Foreclosures and distress transfers of farms during the early 1930's and increased payments on principal since 1937. It was estimated that farmers paid over $500,000,000 in debt principal and interest during the last year.

Budget Tax Plan Grows In Massachusetts

Federal savings and loan associations in Massachusetts this month will pay more than $1,300,000 of property taxes in behalf of members who have been accumulating their yearly taxes in monthly installments, Ernest A. Hale, president of New England Federal Savings League, said.

"The time will come," Mr. Hale predicted, "when the great majority of home owners will adopt the monthly budget plan for accumulating property taxes, thereby saving an aggregate of several million dollars a year in interest and penalties on overdue taxes."

New York Marine War Risk Insurance Rates Reduced

NEW YORK (AP)—War risk insurance rates have been quoted by New York Marine Underwriters at reduced rates, following similar action in London announced Oct. 20.

The local schedules included a cut from 3 per cent to 1½ per cent on the rate for belligerent registry to and from the Americas and the East and Far East via Cape of Good Hope. The rate on neutral and United States registry shipping for the same routes remained at 1 per cent.

Argentine Exchange Policy Dampens U. S. Coal Export Hopes

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Hopes of United States exporters of finding a big coal market in Argentina were given a setback by announcement of a new exchange control policy.

The new policy removes the United States, Belgium, Poland and several others from a list of nations allowed to export coal to Argentina at the favorable exchange rate of 15 pesos to the pound sterling.

Hereafter the United States will be forced to submit each request to import coal for examination, while Britain and other favored nations will be allowed to export without limitation at the 15 peso rate.

The action of the exchange board, which on Sept. 27 had granted the United States the right to import coal without restriction, was not explained.

Du Pont Shows Gain In Net for Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., in a pamphlet report placed consolidated net income for the September quarter at $22,926,709, equal, after debenture and preferred stock dividends, to $1.91 a common share, compared with $12,350,713 or 95 cents a share for the September, 1938, quarter.

For nine months ended Sept. 30, net income totaled $62,798,244 or $5.19 a share, compared with $31,288,318 or $2.31 for the equivalent 1938 period.

New Hampshire Insurance Firm Offers Common Stock

Peerless Casualty Company of New Hampshire is offering to the stockholders 30,000 additional shares of its common stock at $11 per share, the offering being held in the ratio of three additional shares for each eight shares now held. The company has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering the additional stock, which is of $5 par value per share. Upon the registration becoming effective, stockholders will have until November 15 to purchase additional shares.

The unsubscribed portion will be offered to the public at $12 per share. Barrett Herrick & Co., Inc. New York, are principal underwriters of the issue.

South African Gold On Way to New York

NEW YORK (AP)—Local foreign exchange sources said more than $6,000,000 gold is believed to be en route from South Africa directly to New York, setting a precedent.

Of this sum, about $2,000,000 was said to be thought intended for purchase of dollar exchange needed by England.

The balance was believed to be gold owned by the Bank of the Netherlands previously earmarked in South Africa, now destined for sale here because of the present high differential between the price of gold in England and that in the United States.

While coined gold has sometimes in the past moved directly from South Africa to New York, foreign exchange traders could not recall previous direct shipments of new gold, of which these shipments were reported to consist.

A regular feature of the London gold market trading in the past has been the arrival in that market each Tuesday of new gold from the Rand District of South Africa.

Official comment was not forthcoming at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Brokers' Loans Increase $19,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $430,000,000.

The week ended Oct. 18 and the total represented an increase of $19,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $532,000,000.

Daily—Nov. 13-25

in

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PS-1

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,100,000
Previous day's sales 973,890
1939 volume to date 217,299,578
1938 volume to date 231,898,063

Market Rises After Early Indecision

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—Steel, tire, aviation and specialty issues attracted buying support in today's stock market and pushed up fractions to 2 or more points after early hesitancy.

The rally was accompanied by a moderate pickup in activity, but dealings later reverted to the forenoon sluggishness. Top marks were cut in many cases near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,100,000 shares.

Domestic News Good

While stimulation from European war fronts was lacking, traders found plenty of optimistic developments on the home business front. A number of stocks responded to boosted or extra dividends and bright earnings statements, and commission houses were somewhat encouraged by the recent obvious lack of any real selling insistence.

Markets had to consider the German seizure of the United States freighter City of Flint, the Chrysler labor stalemate and the prospects of the President's Neutrality Bill getting through Congress without too much delay. The scheduled speech of Nazi Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop later in the day was seen as a purchasing restraint.

Bonds were selectively better and commodities a shade uneven. The principal foreign markets did little either way.

Among stocks tilting forward were U. S. Gypsum, National Gypsum, Crown Cork, Crane Co., Johns-Manville, Philip Morris, Consolidated Aircraft, Douglas Aircraft, U. S. Rubber, General Tire, Santa Fe, Western Union, American Radiator, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem and Goodyear.

Backward during the greater part of the proceedings were General Motors, Chrysler, Texas Corp., Westinghouse, Montgomery Ward, and J. I. Case.

Favored in the curb were Hayden Chemical, Lockheed, Lake Shore and Standard Steel Spring. Majestic Radio weakened just before announcement the Curb authorities had temporarily suspended the stock from trading in view of word the company was contemplating reorganization.

Foreign Bonds Advance

Foreign dollar loans scored the widest gains in a generally improved bond market today.

Issues that were hammered down in the early days of hostilities abroad appeared in late deals with gains ranging to around 4 points at the start of the last hour. Dealers surmised the revival in buying might be based on new rumors, or hopes, of peace.

Sharpest gains were scored by loans of Italy, Belgium, Canada, Australia, and certain Scandinavian issues.

U. S. Government bonds, off to a wobbly start, crossed the tape at outside advances of around ½ point.

Buyers tempered their enthusiasm somewhat in the corporate section but while most gains were small, there were few of the usual leaders without plus signs.

These included Armour of Delaware 4s of '55, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Interborough Rapid Transit 5s, N. Y. Steam 3½s, American Telephone 3½s, and Mobile & Ohio Montgomery 5s.

Prices of Wheat Steady in Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 24 (AP)—Buyers and sellers worked the wheat market into a stalemate today as various trade factors that offset each other contributed to steadiness of prices.

Prospects of light rains in the Southwest on one hand and reports of the unfavorable 1940 domestic winter wheat outlook and of substantial Canadian sales to Great Britain on the other brought both buyers and sellers into the market. The result was an early fractional price decline that later was partly erased.

Wheat closed ⅛-½ lower than yesterday, December 84½-⅜, May 84-837/8; corn unchanged to ¼ down, December 49⅛, May 52⅛; oats ⅛ off to ⅛ higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Another sharp upturn in British Government bonds kept the stock market humming along at generally improved levels today. Higher priced stocks were most favored, but buying spread to other departments. Domestic equities contained a number of strong spots and Kaffirs were bid up substantially. Internationals fluctuated quietly.

Paris: Bourse traders were content to take it easy today and prices traveled over a narrowly uneven route. Among the widest movers was Suez Canal, down 225 francs. Rentes closed unchanged to 40 centimes lower.

Amsterdam: After a slow session of uneven price changes, the bourse piled up a majority of small losses near the close today.

Liverpool: Cotton futures advanced 1 to 6 points today. Small hedge sales were offset by support from trade and local interests.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 12.50. Tin steady; spot and nearby 56.00n; forward 50.00n. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.50-55; East St. Louis 5.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 6.50. Quicksilver 145.00-150.00. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	4	66½	66	66	−1
54½	31½	Acme Steel (2)	7	54½	54½	54½	
11½	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	8	10	9⅞	10	
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Oct 17
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	3	18¾	18⅝	18¾	− ¼
68	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	8	63½	62⅜	63½	+ ½
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	1⅛	1	1	Oct 23
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	4	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	13	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Oct 23
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	14	17⅞	17¼	17⅜	+ ¼
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	15	15	15	− ¾
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	1	19	19	19	Oct 20
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	8	25¾	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
117⅝	63¼	Allen Ind (⅜g)	8	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	Oct 23
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	9	185½	183¼	185½	+2¼
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	14	14	14	Oct 23
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	5	14½	14¼	14¼	− ¼
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	60	11	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	4	65½	64½	65½	+ ½
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	29	44	43¼	43⅜	+ ½
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ½
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	2	3	2¾	3	Oct 21
21	12	Amal Leath pf	3	18½	18½	18½	Oct 16
74½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	5	67¾	67¾	67¾	+ ½
24	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	2	22	22	22	
37¾	16¾	Am Airlines	13	37⅞	37½	37¾	+ ¾
17¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	3	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
8	3½	Am Bosch	4	7⅛	7	7	− ⅛
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	7	55¾	55	55¾	Oct 23
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	•5	114	113	113¼	− ⅜
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	2	168	167	167	Oct 23
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	9	39⅛	38¼	38½	
64	30¼	Am Car pf	5	61	60¾	60¾	− ¼
25	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	8	24⅜	24	24⅜	+ ¼
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf(5)	1	113¾	113¾	113¾	Oct 18
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	120	120	120	Oct 19
8¾	5	Am Colortype	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
117⅜	5½	Am Com Alco	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	− ¼
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	6	13¾	13¾	13¾	Oct 23
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	31	3⅜	3	3¼	+ ¼
6¼	4¾	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 16
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	12	2½	2½	2½	− ⅛
247⅜	10	Am & F P $6 pf	6	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
28⅞	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	14	27⅞	27	27⅝	+ ⅛
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	3	8⅞	8¾	8¾	Oct 23
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	5	25½	25½	25½	− ¼
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	15	7	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	10	39½	38	39½	Oct 17
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	1	48½	48⅜	48½	+ ½
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25	14½	Am Ice pf	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	1	7⅝	7½	7½	
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	15	27¾	27	27¼	− ¼
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	2	71	71	71	+ ¼
15⅜	11	Am M & F (.80)	13	13¾	13¼	13½	
5⅛	2⅛	Am M&Metal	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Oct 20
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	37	27⅜	26⅝	27	+ ½
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	112	112	112	Oct 19
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	23	5½	5⅜	5½	
51¾	32	AP&L 6 pf (3k)	25	52	50½	50½	−1½
45⅝	28	AP&L 5pf (2½k)	9	44¾	43⅝	43⅝	−1⅝
13⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	243	11⅜	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅜
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	12	20¾	20⅜	20⅝	+ ¼
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	12	80	78½	80	+1
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	13	12¼	12	12	− ⅜
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2)	23	53¼	54⅛	55¼	+ ⅜
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	139	139	139	Oct 23
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	69	69	69	Oct 23
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	20	39¼	38⅜	38½	+ ⅛
14½	8¼	Am Stores (1⅛g)	6	12½	12⅛	12¼	Oct 23
18¼	9	Am Stove(1.55g)	6	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅞
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	Oct 23
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	93⅜	92¾	92¾	− ¼
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	-	16	16	16	Oct 23
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	13	166⅝	165¾	166¼	+ ¾
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	9	79½	79¼	79½	+ ¼
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	11	82	81¾	82	+ ¾
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	142	142	142	− ½
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	9	6⅜	6½	6½	− ⅛
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	40	13⅞	13⅜	13¾	
97	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	90	90	90	Oct 18
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	8	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	6	55	54½	54½	+ ¼
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	15	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	2	45	45	45	Oct 18
40	20¾	Anaconda (3⅜g)	53	34⅛	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
54⅜	35	Anacon W & C	5	43½	43½	43½	Oct 19
27⅜	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	4	22⅜	22	22	− ¾
21	8¾	Andes Cop (1⅛g)	3	14½	14½	14½	Oct 18
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	1	3	3	3	Oct 19
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	2	32½	32½	32½	+ ¼
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	101	101	101	
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	14	6½	6⅜	6⅜	− ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	3	49	49	49	−1½
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	9	40½	40	40	+ ¾
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅜
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	13	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	+ ¼
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	50	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
78	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	2	76	75¾	76	Oct 20
80	41	Assd D G 2 pf	4	81	79½	79½	− ½
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	34	34	34	Oct 23
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	26	32¾	32	32	− ¼
71	50	AT&SFpf(3½g)	2	63	62¾	63	+ ½
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	11	26⅜	25	26	− ¼
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	3	19	18½	19	+1
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	2	20¼	20	20	Oct 18
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	7	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	2	106	106	106	+1
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8½	
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	45¼	45¼	45¼	− ¼
71	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	5	61½	61	61½	
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Oct 18
87⅜	31⅜	Aviation Corp	227	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
		B					
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	37	20⅜	19¾	20¼	+ ⅜
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	6	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	2	21	21	21	− ⅞
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	26	17¼	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛
13	6	Barker Bros	1	10	10	10	
19½	11¼	Barns Oil (.90g)	17	14½	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
25¾	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	10	25⅜	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	3	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
106½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 29
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	120	120	120	+5½
9½	7¼	Belding-He(.80)	1	9½	9½	9½	
73⅝	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	2	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
31⅜	16⅜	Bendix Av (⅝g)	58	31¼	30½	31	+ ⅝
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	3	21	20¾	21	+ ¼
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	52	52⅜	52⅜	Oct 17
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	•2	42	42	42	+ ⅛
100	50¼	Beth Steel (1½g)	100	92½	90¼	91½	+1
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	7	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	4	115	114½	115	
30½	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	5	31	30½	30¾	+ ¼
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	2	23½	23½	23½	
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	10	13⅞	13½	13⅜	− ⅜
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	91	30½	29⅛	30⅜	+1⅛
28½	16	Bohn A&B (¾g)	2	26½	26	26	− ⅜
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Oct 23
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	15	21½	21¼	21⅜	− ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	20	28¼	27¾	28¼	+ ¼
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Oct 21
34	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	7	34½	33⅞	34½	+ ¾
7¾	5⅛	Brew Cp A(.60g)	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	Oct 23
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	12	14	13⅜	13¾	−¼
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1g)	20	25¼	25	25	
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	39½	39½	39½	Oct 23
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	50½	50½	50½	Oct 19
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	6	12	11⅞	12	
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	− ⅛
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	42½	42⅜	42½	Oct 23
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (¼g)	18	25¼	25	25	+ ¼
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	Oct 19
22⅜	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	56	23¼	22⅜	22⅜	+ ¼
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	20	10½	10⅜	10⅜	− ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	10	6⅞	6¾	6¾	− ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	Oct 23
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	
19⅜	11½	Burling Mills (1)	2	18½	18½	18½	− ⅜
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	97	13½	12⅝	13½	+ ⅞
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	7	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ¼
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.15g)	6	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
23⅜	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Oct 21
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
13¾	7	Byers (AM) Co	2	13	12¾	13	
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	3	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅛
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	4	26⅜	25⅜	25½	− ¼
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	51	51	51	Oct 10
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	42	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝	− ⅛
17¾	9¼	Camp Wy (.20g)	5	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	34	15⅞	15¼	15¾	+ ½
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	10	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	− ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Oct 20
8	4½	Capital Ad A	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Oct 23
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	1	28	28	28	Oct 20
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅛g)	1	3½	3½	3½	
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co(5e)	3	83	82½	82½	−1
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	3	60¾	60	60	−1
107⅛	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep 23
29⅛	13⅜	Celanese Corp	48	27⅞	27¼	27¾	+ ¼
19½	7⅞	Celotex Corp	30	11⅞	10⅝	11	+ ⅜
30¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	− ¼
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	8	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	3	6½	6	6⅛	+1
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	3½	Century R M	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	1	41¾	41	41	− ¾
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	31	7¾	7¼	7⅜	+ ¼
22½	18	ChainBelt(1.10g)	1	20½	19½	19½	− ⅞
30	17	Champ Pap & F	4	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅜
21½	6⅜	Checker Cab	4	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¾
47¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	36	43¼	42⅞	43	
92½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89	89	89	+ ¼
29½	17¼	Ches Cor(1.20g)	11	27⅜	27	27⅛	

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Oct 23
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 21
3⅜	1¼	Chi & N West pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Oct 23
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(¾g)	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
7⅜	¾	Chi M St P&P	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 20
1⅜	⅛	Chi M S P & Ppf	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 23
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	14	17⅞	17½	17¾	+ ¼
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	37½	37½	37½	Oct 20
48½	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Oct 19
7⅜	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 23
1⅝	½	C R I & P 6% pf	3	1	1	1	Oct 19
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	1⅜	1¼	1¼	Oct 23
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Oct 23
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	1	12½	12	12	
13⅛	5	Childs Co	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
94⅜	53⅜	Chrysler (4g)	71	91¼	90½	91	+ ⅛
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
4¼	2¼	City Stores	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
34½	15	Clark Eq (1¼g)	6	34⅜	34	34	− ¼
36⅜	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	8	37⅜	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
60⅛	34⅝	ClimaxMol(1.20)	25	49¼	48	48¾	+1⅜
35¼	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	56	35¾	34¾	35⅝	+1⅛
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	5	116	115	116	+2
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Oct 18
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	8	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
107	101⅜	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	104	103	104	Oct 6
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	8	35⅜	33¾	35	+ ⅜
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	4	22	21⅜	22	− ¼
24⅝	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	7	22½	21⅜	22½	+1½
24¾	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	4	21¼	21	21¼	Oct 23
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	87	7½	7⅜	7½	
91	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	82	82	82	
15⅝	6⅜	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	6	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
30½	16	Col P pf(2.41k)	2	19	19	19	
94	73	Col Carb (4)	4	93½	93	93½	+1
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	9	48¼	47⅞	48	− ¼
109⅝	98½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	98½	98½	98½	Oct 16
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	18	53⅜	53⅛	53⅜	− ⅛
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	107½	107½	107½	Oct 23
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	18	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	− ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	504	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ¼
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	19	70	69	69¾	
31⅜	25⅜	Com Ed (1.65g)	113	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅛
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	Oct 21
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	19	24½	24	24½	+ ¼
8	5	Congress Cigar	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
29⅝	15½	Cons Aircraft	146	30⅜	28½	30½	+1⅜
9¼	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	6	9	8¾	8¾	
11	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30g)	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	71	31⅜	31	31⅛	+ ⅜
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	106¼	105⅞	106¼	+ ¾
2⅛	1	Con Film Ind	5	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf(3¾k)	9	10	9⅝	10	+ ¼
7⅞	4⅝	Cons Laundries	1	5	5	5	
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	21	8⅝	8½	8½	− ⅛
5⅜	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	3	3	3	Oct 20
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	5	6	5½	5¾	Oct 23
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	26	26	26	Oct 14
101	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	98	98	98	
16½	9⅛	Container Corp	27	16⅛	15½	16	+ ¾
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	4	15¼	15	15	− ⅜
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
100	87½	Cont Bak pf (6k)	1	94	84	94	+2
51¼	32½	Cont Can (2g)	•10	47	46⅝	46¾	
116	106	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	110½	110½	110½	Oct 23
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	1	8	8	8	
37⅞	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	37	36¾	36¾	− ⅛
4	1⅜	Cont Motors	22	3	3	3	
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (¾g)	19	28⅝	27¾	28	− ⅜
32⅛	16⅛	Cont Steel (¾g)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	− ⅛
67½	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	5	63¼	62¾	63¼	+ ¼
177	150	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	166	166	166	Oct 23
4⅞	3	Coty Inc (¼g)	23	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
2⅛	⅜	Coty Int (.20g)	6	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
38	16	Crane Co	50	26⅛	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	− ¾
32½	26⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	4

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Stay on Wage Rule Granted 3 Companies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—Although Southern textile manufacturers have launched a widespread attack to overthrow the Federal Wage-Hour Law, actually only three cotton companies are exempt from the law under a temporary stay issued in New Orleans last Friday, according to George A. McNulty, general counsel of the Wage-Hour Division.

The remainder are required to pay all employees at least 32½ cents an hour, beginning at midnight last night. The textile minimum wage is 2½ cents higher than the general minimum wage for the nation, because of a decision reached by a special industry committee.

Judge Enters Stay

Southern textile manufacturers asked for permission to pay a 30-cent wage, while the North paid 32½ cents, but they were overruled in committee, made up of Northern and Southern manufacturers as well as representatives of the public and labor.

Mr. McNulty's announcement that employees of only three companies are affected by the action of the New Orleans Circuit Court of Appeals was based on information that those companies are the only ones that have posted the $10,000 bond required in the restraining action. While approximately 300 companies signed the petition for a stay, it becomes effective only in those plants that have posted the required bond.

The stay was entered by Judge Rufus E. Foster, in the Circuit Court of Appeals for the fifth circuit, under a provision of the Wage-Hour Law for court review of special wage orders. It is expected to come up for hearing in December and may be eventually carried to the Supreme Court.

Fleming No "Crack-Downer"

One-third of the 690,000 required by law to receive increases in wages this week under the step-up in wage-hour standards are located in the Southern states, the Wage-Hour Division estimated. Besides textiles, they work chiefly in sawmills, cotton-seed oil and fertilizers.

Meanwhile, the New Wage-Hour Administrator, Col. Philip Fleming has arrived here and taken over the place vacated by Elmer F. Andrews at the request of President Roosevelt.

At a press conference, Col. Fleming admitted he knew little about detailed problems facing him as the Wage-Hour Law enters into its second year of operation, but said his experience as an army engineer had convinced him that controversial matters could be settled amicably without resort to strong-arm methods. "I am not a crack-downer," he declared. "I hope to continue my reputation for fair dealing."

It has been generally believed that President Roosevelt asked Col. Fleming to initiate a stiffer enforcement policy for the Wage-Hour Law. Thousands of complaints of violations piled up during the year that Mr. Andrews was at the helm.

Cotton Prices

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	New York Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec	9.01	9.08	9.01	9.07	9.02
Jan	8.94	8.94	8.94	8.99n	8.95
Mar	8.82	8.88	8.82	8.86	8.83
May	8.70	7.75	8.69	8.92	8.70
July	8.53	8.57	8.53	8.54	8.53

Spots 9.35, up 5 points.
n Nominal.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 3⅜s '43-40 June	103.3	103.3	103.3
1 3½s '41	105.12	105.12	105.12
7 3¼s '45-43	108.28	108.26	108.28
10 2¾s '47-45	106.31	106.28	106.31
5 3¾s '56-46 reg	112.	112.	112.
6 3¾s '48-46	108.	107.24	108.
2 3½s '49-46	-08.17	108.12	108.17
11 2½s '54-49	103.10	103.8	103.10
75 2½s '52-50	103.10	103.9	103.10
1 2¾s '54-51	104.25	104.25	104.25
5 3s '55-51	107.25	107.25	107.25
31 2¾s '60-55	105.8	104.30	105.8
2 2¾s '59-56	104.4	104.	104.4
30 2¾s '63-58	103.28	103.23	103.25
3 2¾s '65-60	103.28	103.28	103.28

Home Owners Loan

3 2¼s '44-42	104.7	104.7	104.7
6 3s '52-44	106.	105.27	105.31

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
11 Alleghany cv 5s '44	79	78½	78¾
7 Alleghany cv 5s '49	74¼	74	74¼
1 Alleghany 5s '50 st	46½	46½	46½
2 Allegh Val 4s '42	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 Allied Strs 4½s '51	94	93¾	94
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109½	109½	109½
7 Am & For P 5s 2030	62½	62¼	62¼
7 AmIGChem5½s '49	101¾	101½	101½
16 Am T&T 5½s '43	109¾	109⅝	109¾
24 Am T&T 3¼s '66	105	105⅝	105
12 Am T&T 3¼s '61	105½	105¼	105¼
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	106	106	106
6 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	107	107	107
1 A C Santa deb '67	34½	34½	34½
3 Ann Arbor 4s '95	48½	48½	48½
2 Arm Del 4s '57	98	98	98
37 Arm Del 4s '55	98¾	98¼	98⅝
18 AT&SF 4s '95	105½	105	105½
12 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	90¾	90¼	90¾
5 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	94⅜	94⅜	94⅝
2 AT&SF 4½s 'C-A '62	106½	106½	106½
5 A C Line 1st 4s '52	81½	81½	81½
1 A C Line cons 4s '52	69½	69½	69½
1 Atl & an 2d 4s '48	35	35	35
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	69¼	69¼	69¼
7 Atl Refin 3s '53	103¼	103¼	103⅞
4 B&O rfg 6s '95	33¼	33¼	33¼
4 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	33¼	33	33
3 B&O 1st 5s '48	68¼	68¼	68¼
10 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	67½	67½	67½
16 B&O rfg 5s '95	29½	29¼	29⅜
18 B&O rfg 5s '96 ct	29	28¼	28⅝
42 B&O cv 4½s '60	21½	20B	21½
16 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	20½	20½	20½
7 B&O 1st 4s '48	68	67½	68
1 B&O PLE&W 4s '41	60	60	60
1 B&O S W 5s '50	48	48	48
1 B&O S W 5s '50 ct	48	48	48
1 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	85	85	85
5 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	115½	115	115
9 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106½	106¼	106½
5 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	102½	102½	102½
7 Beth Stl 3½s '52	111	110⅞	111
7 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
8 Boston&Me 5s '67	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
21 Bost&Me 3¾s '61	37¾	37	37⅛
12 Boston&Me 5s '55	42½	42½	42½
12 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	105½	105½	105⅞
5 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66ct	73½	73½	73½
20 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	74¼	74⅛	74⅛
5 Bkly UnElist 5s '50	82½	82½	82½
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	109½	109½	109½
17 Bkly U Gas 5s '52	92¼	92	92¼
17 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	103½	103	103½
2 Buf R&P 4½s'57ct	44	44	44
5 Bur C R&No 5s '34	8	7¾	7¾
9 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	99½	99	99½
2 Con Sou 5s '62	87½	87½	87½
22 Can Nat 5s '69-A lly	103¼	102	103¼
25 Can Nat Ry 4½s'55	101½	101⅜	101⅜
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	99¼	99	99¼
28 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	99½	99¼	99½
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	99¾	99½	99¾
4 Can Nor 6½s'46	110¼	110¼	110¼
11 Can Pac 5s '44	104	103¾	104
11 Can Pac 4s perp	59⅛	58½	59⅛
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	82	82	82
5 Cen B Un Pac 4s'48	10¾	10½	10½
17 Cen Ill Lt 3¾s'66	109	108	109
14 Cen Pac 5s '60	56½	55⅞	56½
1 Cen RR NJ 5s'87	18¾	18¾	18¾
2 Cen RR NJ 5s'87 reg	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Cen Steel 8s '41	109	109	109
5 Certain-td 5½s'48	74½	74½	74½
4 C&O 4½s '92	120	120	120
1 C&O 3⅜s '96D	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1 C&OWarrnSpg V 5s'41	103	103	103
1 Chi&Alton 3s '49	12¾	12¾	12¾
5 CB&Q rfg 5s'71A	91½	91⅜	91½
4 CB&Q 4½s '77	88	87	88
3 CB&Q gen 4s '58	95½	95½	95½
5 CB&Q 4s ill '49	103½	103¼	103¼
9 CB&Q 3½s ill '49	99½	99¼	99¼
48 Chi & E Ill 5s'51	19	18¾	18¾
9 Chic Gt West 4s '59	22¼	22	22¼
12 Chi I&L 5s '66	4¼	4¼	4¼
16 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9¾	9½	9⅝
12 CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	2¾	2¾	2¾
30 CM & SP 4¾s '89 F	30⅜	30	30
5 CM & SP 4½s '89 C	30	30	30
7 Chi & NW cv 4½s'49	5⅛	5	5⅛
53 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	11	10¾	10¾
1 Chi & NW 5s '54B	15½	15½	15½
4 Chi & NW 3½s '87	15½	15½	15½
20 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	8¼	8¼	8¼
8 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
28 CRI & P 4s '88	16	16	16
28 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	7¾	7¼	7¼
2 CP Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	65½	65	65
5 Chi Un Sta 3¾s '63	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Chi & W Ind 4½s'62	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
9 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	92	91¾	92

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	154.07	34.57	26.29
Net change	—.36	—.02	—.20
Previous close	153.71	34.55	26.09
1939 high	158.92	35.90	27.10
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
24 Erie rfg 5s 75	18	17⅝	18
2 Erie 1st 4s 96	51	51	51
5 Erie gen lien 4s96	24½	24½	24½
1 Erie Gene 6s 57	51	51	51
15 Fairbanks Morse 4c 56	105½	105½	105½
2 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
29 FirestoneT&R 3½s 48	105⅛	104⅞	104⅞
20 Fla E Cst 5s 74	9½	9¼	9¼
4 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	61¾	61	61
2 Fonda J&G 4s 82	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
3 Fonda J&G 4s 82 ct	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
24 Gen Cable 5½s 47	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
17 Gen MotAccept 3¼s 51	106¾	106½	106¾
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	76¾	76	76¾
1 Gen & Ala cn 5c 45	21	21	21
12 Goodrich 4¼s 56	103½	103⅜	103⅜
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	97½	97½	97½
10 Gt Nor 5s '73	88½	88½	88½
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	84	84	84
1 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	84	84	84
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	103	103	103
23 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	106	105½	105½
3 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	92	92	92
13 G Bay & W deb B	9⅞	9¼	9¾
3 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Hocks V 4½s '99 reg	111	111	111
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	72½	72½	72½
13 Houst'n Oil Tex 4½s '54	97	97	97
17 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	37⅝	37¼	37⅜
13 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	48⅛	48	48⅛
2 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	15	14¾	15
11 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	110	110	110
18 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
14 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	54¾	54½	54¾
5 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	97¾	97¾	97¾
8 Interb R Tr 7s '32	66	65	66
3 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	65¼	65¼	65¼
11 Interb R Tr 5s '55	28⅞	28½	28⅞
111 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	67½	66¾	67¼
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	93½	93½	93½
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	18½	18¼	18¼
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	71¾	71⅞	71⅞
8 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	64¾	64	64
2 Int Paper 5s '55	92¾	92½	92½
3 Int Paper 5s '47	99½	99¼	99¼
19 Int T&T 4½s '52	45	44¾	45
37 Int T&T 5s '55	50½	50	50½
2 Jones&LaughSt 4¼s '61	50½	50½	50½
2 K O Of Mex 5s '50	67⅝	67½	67½
11 K C Term 4s '60	107¾	107½	107½
9 Kings Co Elev 4s'49	80	79	80
6 Kings Co L t 6½s'54	106	105½	106
1 Koppers Co 4s'61 M	101¾	101¾	101¾
7 Kresge Found 4s'45	105	105	105
1 Lac Gas 6s'42 A	46	46	46
1 Lac Gas 5½s'53	50¾	50⅝	50⅝
1 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	50	50	50½
1 Lac Gas 5s'39	86	86	86
2 Leh Val H Term 5s'54	40	40	40
4 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	18½	18½	18½
10 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	16	16	16
2 Loews 3½s'46	99	99	99
1 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
1 Long Isl unif 4s'49	85⅝	85¼	85⅝
1 Lorillard Co 7s'44	125	125	125
4 Lorillard Co 5s'51	121½	121½	121½
1 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	83½	83½	83½
3 Lou&N 4¼s 2003	90	89⅝	90
39 Louis & N un 4s'40	100⅜	100¼	100¼
5 Malin Gen 4½s'60	55	55	55
15 Manati Sug 4s 57	39	28⅞	39
26 Manhat Ry 4s 90	69½	69	69
8 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	36	35½	36
1 Marion St Shov 6s 47	67½	67½	67½
8 Mem Corp 6½s 45A	103⅛	103	103
1 Mich Cen 4s 40	100	100	100
3 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	98⅞	98½	98¾
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	7¼	7¼	7¼
3 Mo-Ill 5s 59	62¼	62¼	62¼
1 Mo-Kan-Tex 5s 62A	24¾	24¾	24¾
6 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
15 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	34¼	33½	34¼
4 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	3¼	3¼	3¼
24 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16¾	16¼	16¼
11 Mo Pac 5s 78C	16¼	16¼	16¼
10 Mo Pac 5s 80H	16⅜	16¼	16⅜
10 Mo Pac 5s 81I	16¾	16¼	16¾
19 Mob&O Mont 5s 47	25⅜	25	25
90 Mob&Oh 3s 38	37½	36	36⅞
92 Mob&O 4½s '77	32½	30½	30¾
4 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	99	98¼	99
1 Mor&Essex 5s 55	45	45	45
3 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	40½	39¾	40
6 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	46½	46	46½
10 Mount St T&T 3¼s 68	104½	104½	104½
1 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Nat Distill 3½s 49	101	100⅞	101
30 Nat Steel 3s '65	99¾	99½	99¾
3 New Eng T&Tgs 5s'52	123½	123½	123½
11 NJ Pow & L 4½s'60	109	109	109
1 N O Gt Nor 5s'83	75	75	75
4 N O Pu Sv 5s'55B	106½	106	106
2 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	105½	105½	105½
11 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	36½	36¾	36¾
5 No Pac&M 5s'54B	36	36	36
1 Newpt&CinBg 4½s'45	105	105	105
2 NY & Putman 4s'93	54¾	54¾	54¾
3 NYC rfg 5s 2013	67⅝	67¼	67⅝
85 NYC 4½s 2013 A	60¾	60¼	60⅝
1 NYC cv 3¼s '52	70½	70½	70½
1 NYCh&StL 6s '41	76½	76½	76½
1 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	69½	69¾	69½
18 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	61⅜	60¾	61⅛
1 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	105	105	105
1 NY Doc cv 5s '47	52¾	52¾	52¾
17 NY Edis 3¼s'65	105⅜	105	105¼
1 NY Edis 3¼s'66	105¾	105¾	105¾
43 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝
2 NYNH&H cti 6s '40	25¼	25	25¼
3 NYNH&H 4½s '67	18¾	18¾	18¾
2 NYNH&H 4s '55	15	15	15
10 NYNH&H 4s '56	14¾	14¾	14¾
55 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	14¼	13½	13½
1 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	8¾	8½	8⅞
7 South Ry 6½s'56	83½	83	83
7 South Ry gen 6s'56	78⅛	78	78
1 South Ry cn 5s'94	88	88	88
1 South Ry gen 4s'56	61¾	61	61¾
23 S W Bell 7s 2d 'sf 68	103	103¾	103¾
9 Stand Oil N J 3s'61	103½	103½	103½
25 Stand Oil N J 2¾s'53	102	101⅜	101⅜
16 Studebaker cv 6s'45	98	97½	97¾
1 Tex Corp 3⅛s'51	107	107	107
21 Tex Corp 3s '65	101½	101⅛	101⅛
27 Third Ave aj 5s '60	15⅞	15¾	15¾
1 Third Ave 4s '60	50	49¾	50
3 Tide W As O3½s'52	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Un Oil Cal 3s '59	100¼	100¼	100¼
23 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	112¼	112	112¼
2 Un Pac 3½s'71	95½	95½	95½
21 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	105½	105¼	105¼
8 Unit Drug 5s '53	78¾	78½	78¾
1 UnRys StL 4s '34	31	31	31
26 US Steel 3¼s'48	105	104⅞	105
8 Univ Corp 4s'45A	100	99	99¾
1 Mich Cen 4s 40	100	100	100
3 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	98⅞	98½	98¾
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	7¼	7¼	7¼
3 Mo-Ill 5s 59	62¼	62¼	62¼
1 Mo-Kan-Tex 5s 62A	24¾	24¾	24¾
6 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
15 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	34¼	33½	34¼
4 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	3¼	3¼	3¼
24 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16¾	16¼	16¼
11 Mo Pac 5s 78C	16¼	16¼	16¼
10 Mo Pac 5s 80H	16⅜	16¼	16⅜
10 Mo Pac 5s 81I	16¾	16¼	16¾
19 Mob&O Mont 5s 47	25⅜	25	25
90 Mob&Oh 3s 38	37½	36	36⅞
92 Mob&O 4½s '77	32½	30½	30¾
4 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	99	98¼	99
1 Mor&Essex 5s 55	45	45	45
3 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	40½	39¾	40
6 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	46½	46	46½
10 Mount St T&T 3¼s 68	104½	104½	104½
1 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Nat Distill 3½s 49	101	100⅞	101
30 Nat Steel 3s '65	99¾	99½	99¾
3 New Eng T&Tgs 5s'52	123½	123½	123½
11 NJ Pow & L 4½s'60	109	109	109
1 N O Gt Nor 5s'83	75	75	75
4 N O Pu Sv 5s'55B	106½	106	106
2 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	105½	105½	105½
11 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	36½	36¾	36¾
5 No Pac&M 5s'54B	36	36	36
1 Newpt&CinBg 4½s'45	105	105	105
2 NY & Putman 4s'93	54¾	54¾	54¾
3 NYC rfg 5s 2013	67⅝	67¼	67⅝
85 NYC 4½s 2013 A	60¾	60¼	60⅝
1 NYC cv 3¼s '52	70½	70½	70½
1 NYCh&StL 6s '41	76½	76½	76½
1 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	69½	69¾	69½
18 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	61⅜	60¾	61⅛
1 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	105	105	105
1 NY Doc cv 5s '47	52¾	52¾	52¾
17 NY Edis 3¼s'65	105⅜	105	105¼
1 NY Edis 3¼s'66	105¾	105¾	105¾
43 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	18⅞	18½	18½
2 NYNH&H cti 6s '40	25¼	25	25¼
3 NYNH&H 4½s '67	18¾	18¾	18¾
2 NYNH&H 4s '55	15	15	15
10 NYNH&H 4s '56	14¾	14¾	14¾
55 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	14¼	13½	13½
1 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	8¾	8½	8⅞
7 South Ry 6½s'56	83½	83	83
7 South Ry gen 6s'56	78⅛	78	78
1 South Ry cn 5s'94	88	88	88
1 South Ry gen 4s'56	61¾	61	61¾
23 S W Bell 7s 2d 'sf 68	103	103¾	103¾
9 Stand Oil N J 3s'61	103½	103½	103½
25 Stand Oil N J 2¾s'53	102	101⅜	101⅜
16 Studebaker cv 6s'45	98	97½	97¾
1 Tex Corp 3⅛s'51	107	107	107
21 Tex Corp 3s '65	101½	101⅛	101⅛
27 Third Ave aj 5s '60	15⅞	15¾	15¾
1 Third Ave 4s '60	50	49¾	50
3 Tide W As O3½s'52	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Un Oil Cal 3s '59	100¼	100¼	100¼
23 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	112¼	112	112¼
2 Un Pac 3½s'71	95½	95½	95½
21 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	105½	105¼	105¼
8 Unit Drug 5s '53	78¾	78½	78¾
1 UnRys StL 4s '34	31	31	31
26 US Steel 3¼s'48	105	104⅞	105
8 Univ Corp 4s'45A	100	99	99¾
1 Mich Cen 4s 40	100	100	100
3 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	98⅞	98½	98¾
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	7¼	7¼	7¼
3 Mo-Ill 5s 59	62¼	62¼	62¼
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24 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16¾	16¼	16¼
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4 N O Pu Sv 5s'55B	106½	106	106
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1 Newpt&CinBg 4½s'45	105	105	105
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18 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	61⅜	60¾	61⅛
1 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	105	105	105
1 NY Doc cv 5s '47	52¾	52¾	52¾
17 NY Edis 3¼s'65	105⅜	105	105¼
1 NY Edis 3¼s'66	105¾	105¾	105¾
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2 NYNH&H 4s '55	15	15	15
10 NYNH&H 4s '56	14¾	14¾	14¾
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1 UnRys StL 4s '34	31	31	31
26 US Steel 3¼s'48	105	104⅞	105
8 Univ Corp 4s'45A	100	99	99¾
1 Mich Cen 4s 40	100	100	100
3 Mich Con Gas 4s 63

Senate Accord Speeds Vote on Neutrality Bill

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 — The Senate today adopted far-reaching amendments to the neutrality bill as the way was cleared by isolationist senators for a final vote before the week end. Today's rapid developments were spurred on by the German seizure of the U. S. S. City of Flint which precipitated and dramatized the cash-and-carry issue before Congress.

As isolationist Senators agreed to a limitation on debate, the Senate unanimously wrote into the bill a broad shipping amendment permitting American vessels to visit belligerent ports in the Pacific and in the Atlantic south of Bermuda.

Then the Senate threw out the 90-day credit clause by approving the amendment of Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Another important change was an amendment from Prentiss M. Brown (D) of Michigan exempting trade between the United States and Canada from provisions of the program requiring transfer of the title before goods could leave the United States or depots.

Surprise Vote on Amendments

The Senate was startled to find itself actually voting on amendments to the bill on which it has debated for over three weeks.

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, told the Chamber that seizure of the City of Flint could not have occurred under the cash-and-carry plan. Senator John A. Danaher ((R) of Connecticut retorted that Great Britain had seized previously an American ship and sold its cargo of phosphate.

Administration Senators replied that no seizures could occur under the cash-and-carry and other restrictive provisions of the pending program.

Agreed to Limit Debate

Next amendment to be accepted was the Pittman proposal tightening the title-and-carry section to prohibit credit to individual purchasers of American-made goods.

Meeting at noon, the Senate immediately agreed to the debate limitation by unanimous vote. This means that debate, now in its fourth week, will reach a vote in a few days. Fourteen members of the isolationist bloc, after a conference in their usual meeting place, the office of Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California, agreed to a limitation that will restrict Senators to a total of 45-minutes speaking on the bill itself and a similar amount on amendments.

According to Senate custom such an agreement means the debate is practically over, save for the summing up. Senators Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin and William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, isolationist leaders, said there was no doubt in their minds that a vote will come Friday or Saturday.

Hearing on Amendments

Seizure of the City of Flint may have precipitated the debate limitation, although the time was ripe for it in any case. If the neutrality law were limited to the restoration of the cash-and-carry provision which would keep American ships out of war zones, there would be practically no opposition to it today in Congress. It is coupled, however, with the repeal of the arms embargo, which the isolationists assert is a step toward war. Isolationists would like to see cash and carry separated from embargo repeal, but the Administration has the votes to prevent such a split, and the City of Flint incident has the inevitable effect of hastening decisive action.

Before accepting the agreement, isolationist leaders obtained assurances from Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky that bona fide amendments would not be killed through a maneuver to lay them on the table. The House is expected to start work on the bill Monday, following prospective Senate passage, and adjournment of the special session by Nov. 4 or 10 is seen by some leaders.

$7,500 Browder Bail Posted By New York Society Woman

NEW YORK (AP)—The socially prominent Mrs. Hester G. Huntington, who came to the aid of Earl Browder "as a matter of principle," posted $7,500 security Oct. 24, freeing the Communist leader from the Federal House of Detention.

Mr. Browder, Kansas-born General Secretary of the Communist Party in the United States, was indicted Oct. 23 on charges of fraudulently obtaining and using a passport for travel abroad.

He would have been freed last night, but it was too late by the time Mrs. Huntington, who earlier had produced a $5,000 Government bond as security, turned up at the Federal building with an additional $2,500 in cash.

So Mr. Browder spent the night in a cell.

Mrs. Huntington, who is in the Social Register and who described herself as a philanthropic worker, was present at the Federal building when Mr. Browder was liberated.

She was served with a subpoena to appear before the Federal Grand Jury investigating a fake passport ring. She made it clear, however, she did not know Mr. Browder personally.

A mutual friend introduced them in the office of U. S. Marshal John J. Kelly.

"Do you know," Mr. Browder was asked in an interview, "whether anyone accused of your alleged offense would be admitted to bail in Russia?"

"I won't enter into any political discussions right here," he answered.

To the question, "Is anyone ever acquitted of a political offense in Russia?" Mr. Browder didn't reply.

Mrs. Huntington declined to speak of her views.

Hope for Chrysler Truce

DETROIT (AP)—A new compromise plan for establishing production rates was under consideration by officials of Chrysler Corporation Oct. 24, and Union leaders expressed hope that it might be the solution to the dispute which has made more than 57,000 workers idle.

The plan, presented by the Congress for Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers, was described by Regional Director Richard T. Frankensteen as "a recession from our position, based on our interest in securing industrial peace."

Corporation spokesmen said it contained "a major difference" not found in previous Union proposals, and that it would merit further consideration.

Mr. Frankensteen said the Union now proposed that the Management set production rates, with provision for adjustment by mutual consent if disputes arose over them. The U. A. W.-C. I. O. originally demanded a voice in fixing schedules before the commencement of operations, a demand which met with firm refusals.

Meanwhile, Arthur E. Raab, Chairman of the State Labor Board, threatened to bring the full power of the State Labor Law to bear if today's negotiations showed no progress. "We're weary of these fruitless discussions," he said.

The Law empowers the Board to order mediation hearings and subpoena witnesses if necessary. A mediation attempt by the Board last week on an "invitation" basis failed when the Corporation objected that it was "not the proper time" for State intervention. Members of the Board have been attending daily conferences between representatives of the Company and Union in the role of observers

Cash and Carry Fight Aided

(Continued from Page 1)

the American flag, have been running both the British and German blockades since the present war began. Some of these ships are owned by the Government itself, as in the case of the City of Flint, through the Maritime Commission

Moreover, it has been said that a number of these ships, both Government-owned and otherwise, have been boarded, searched, or taken to control points, by the British Navy, and "several" cargoes seized either in part or in entirety by the British authorities. This is learned on unquestioned authority though in rough estimates from the Maritime Commission whose figures in this respect are not compiled or available in accurate detail.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull mentioned this for the first time in his press conferences today, saying that complaints had been received from the Black Diamond and Moore McCormack steamship lines regarding delays in British search. The British contraband authorities, however, had made mutually satisfactory arrangements directly with the steamship operators to expedite the search, he said.

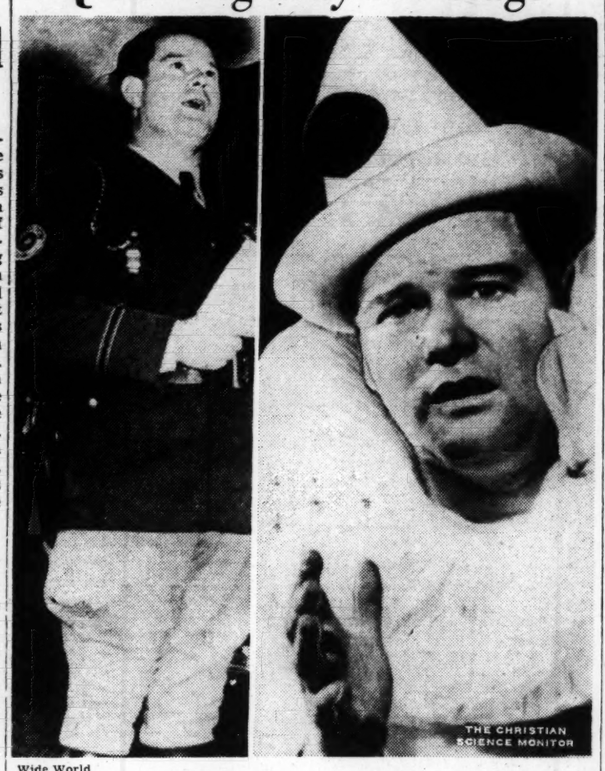
The Secretary also noted, however, that other belligerents might not have the same opportunity to work out such arrangements, presumably indicating that the German Government had to resort to more awkward measures because of the British command of the seas.

Russia Missed Cue?

This fact is recognized by the State Department today in its cautiously reserved comments on the incident, to the effect that the United States reserves all rights under international law but prudently awaits the details before taking any official position on the affair. It is recognized that the German warship probably was trying to make its capture of contraband effective; and since it didn't dare try to get through the British blockade to a German port, desperately tried Russia in the hope that the Russians would take a less than neutral attitude, and assist the prize crew.

This, Russia has not done so far as is learned, and if Russia holds to its course, the American ship and crew will be released, and the owners will face the problem of whether to try to run the German blockade again to reach its British destination.

Quits Highway for Stage



Wide World

George Stinson, 'Singing Cop,' Before and After

No more highway patrolling for George Stinson. Applause won as Canio in "Pagliacci" in San Francisco Oct. 1 assures him of an operatic career.

Fascist, Communist Leaders All Lawbreakers, Dies Says

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Chairman Dies (D) of Texas declared Oct. 24 that the House Committee investigating un-Americanism possessed evidence which would permit the prosecution of every leader of Fascist and Communist organizations in the United States.

"There isn't a leader of any of these Fascist or Communist organizations," the Chairman declared at an open Committee hearing, "who hasn't violated some penal law."

Dies made the assertion in announcing that Attorney General Murphy had assigned a special staff to act on the Committee's request that action be taken against leaders of the Communist Party and the German-American Bund "for failure to register" under the Alien Registration Law.

Just before this request, a Federal Grand Jury at New York indicted Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party in this country, on a charge of false application for a passport.

Mr. Dies followed up his prosecution statement a few hours later with an expression of belief that the American League for Peace and Democracy, with about 800 Government workers as members here, appeared to be "nothing more or less than a Communist organization." He referred to the League unit here as a "high pressure group of Government employees."

Cannot Give Numbers

Chairman Dies, who said he could not give at this time the number of persons involved in his general charge that all Fascist and Communist leaders were subject to prosecution, declared the Committee was supplying all of its information to the Attorney General's office.

"The chair wants to commend the Department of Justice for its co-operative and vigorous attitude," Mr. Dies asserted.

"With the co-operation of the administrative branch of the Government the chair feels we can accomplish a great deal in eliminating these subversive elements."

"We intend to stop this racketeering that goes on under the name of patriotism on one hand or liberalism on the other."

The Chairman later turned to newspapermen and remarked:

"All facts will be submitted by our committee (to the Justice Department) forthwith. If they agree in our statement that the laws are being violated, the Justice Department is going to take action."

Today's witness was Francis Adams Henson of Washington, who said he was co-secretary of the American League Against War and Fascism five or six years ago.

Mr. Henson said he and other Socialists left the League in 1934 after deciding that Communists and their fellow travelers dominated it.

"When the Socialists left were there any people left in the League but Communists and fellow travelers?" Chairman Dies asked.

"Very few," Mr. Henson replied.

Hear Peace League Head

While the leader of the American League for Peace and Democracy told the Committee Oct. 23 that the League was merely a peace organization, two Committeemen indicated they saw Communistic influences within it.

Harry F. Ward, League President, asserted flatly that its purpose was to "keep the United States out of war, keep war out of the world and extend democratic principles" as far as possible.

But Representative Starnes (D-Ala.) said he believed the League from its inception had supported the Soviet Union at the same time it had criticized Fascism.

Representative Mason (R-Ill.) said the "significant thing" to him about the League was that it opposed dictatorship everywhere except in the Soviet Government, "which is a dictatorship."

Ward identified a 1935 League handbook from which J. B. Matthews, Committee investigator, read a passage which said the League sprang from the World Congress Against War in Amsterdam in 1932. Ward said that "naturally" he had discussed with Communist leaders the "purposes and objectives" of the Communist Party in supporting the League. But he asserted emphatically that the party did not control the League.

Representative Mason interrupted to remark that the League's programs, as outlined at conventions, "all decry and oppose dictatorships by Fascists and imperialistic nations, but they do not in any case decry and oppose dictatorships as found in the Soviet Government, which is a dictatorship. That's the significant thing to me."

Under questioning by Starnes, Ward said the League was not a political party, had no political program other than support for its principles and no economic program "except in connection with the securing of democratic rights" for the American people.

"Do you adhere to the belief that capitalism is wrong?"

"The capitalistic system, unless checked by the democratic exercise of the will of the people, will move into a Fascist state."

"Are you against the profit motive?"

"That's my personal belief."

"Extension of Democracy"

Matthews read numerous excerpts from minutes of the 1934 Chicago and 1936 Cleveland conventions of the League Against War and Fascism, which was the predecessor of the American League for Peace and Democracy, in an attempt to show that speakers enunciated Soviet principles.

Drawn into a discussion of these excerpts, Ward said:

"I consider Communism, in certain aspects, an extension of democracy."

"An improvement on democracy?" Starnes asked.

"That depends on how it is carried out. If an extension of democracy is carried out in the framework of democracy, then it'd be a democracy advancing into a higher field."

Questioned by Representative Voorhis (-Calif.) as to recent activities of the League, Ward mentioned support of the Neutrality Bill now before the Senate. He declared the League had supported President Roosevelt's proposed revision of Neutrality Law since it was first suggested last Spring. He added that this was opposed to the Communist Party "line," which he said was against revision of the embargo on arms and munitions.

Protest to Ford

NEW YORK (AP)—Three representatives of Amtorg, the Soviet Russian Trading Corporation, conferred Oct. 24 with Henry Ford at the New York World's Fair concerning what the Amtorg representatives termed an unexplained withdrawal of passes which had permitted Soviet engineers to visit Ford plants.

Their meeting was inconclusive. Both sides disclaimed any knowledge of a break in friendly relations between Amtorg and the Ford Company and the upshot of the discussion was that Ford announced he would leave for Detroit to look into the situation.

Authoritative sources said the U. S. Government had initiated the meeting.

At one point in the discussion K. I. Lukashov, the Amtorg chairman, remarked in the presence of reporters that "All Soviet (visiting) engineers have conformed to the rules of the Ford plant in all ways."

"You say that," Ford responded. "I know nothing about it."

Tourist Officials Elect

CHICAGO (AP)—J. Lee Barrett of Detroit, Mich., was elected President of the International Tourist Officials' Association, composed of National and State travel bureau directors, Oct. 23. Harry Coe, Portland, Maine, was elected a Vice-President and D. A. Lawrence, Knoxville, Tenn., Secretary.

G. O. P. Chief Asks Curb On One-Man Rule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—With John D. M. Hamilton, Republican National Chairman declaring his Party to be the "one agency" capable of checking one-man rule in the United States, the United Republican Finance Committee today was on the second lap of its 1940 fund-raising with $229,027 in pocket.

Meeting at Manhattan Center Oct. 23 in the atmosphere of a county fair, 1,000 members of the solicitor group seeking to make New York a model for unified precampaign fund raising, heard F. Trubee Davison, Chairman of the Committee, lead the audit of collections with New York County's contribution of $164,966 and Nassau County next with $24,425. These and six other metropolitan counties, are the area of the drive.

Threefold Purpose

The funding campaign desired partially to fund this year's local contests, for retirement of the Party's national debt, and for the 1940 Presidential race, is the first on record begun so far in advance of a major election.

Mr. Hamilton based his appeal on the warning that the current Federal tendency "to centralize power over the everyday affairs of the people in one man" made the approaching national campaign one to save the United States from the fate of European democracies.

The Republican undertaking, he declared, was not for partisan advantage, but "to prevent any ruling clique from intrenching itself and becoming arrogant with authority."

Menace from Within

"Democracy abroad commenced to fail when those people became indifferent to the instruments and forms of democratic government," he continued.

"Praising our democracy, heralding the existence of our precious liberty, and denouncing dictators abroad are not enough. The greatest dangers to American democracy is not from without, but is within this country. The Republican Party must keep alive a vigorous and alert interest in our domestic problems as well as foreign affairs. Our fight is one to save the United States of America."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings Write or call for detailed information.

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CHRISTMAS CARDS — 50 Exclusive Folders with name $1. De Luxe 21 Folder set, $1. Profit 100%. 14 others. Bonuses. Personal and Business Album. 63 Engravings. Stationery. Samples Free. Call-write MENDLER ART CO., 120 Boylston St., Boston, Dept. C. S.

CHRISTMAS CARDS — 50 for $1, with name. Costs 60c. FREE Album. 32 designs. One of America's finest 21 folder boxes. Costs 50c. Sells $1. Good Profits. Request samples. Sunshine Art, Dept. CM, 154 Nassau, N. Y. City.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SAN JOSE, CALIF. — Strictly English type country residence, four bedrooms, maid's room, three baths, living room, dining room, breakfast room, patio and large living porch, laundry; three-car garage and yard fully fenced; near San Jose, Calif.; population 85,000; close to golf course, overlooking Santa Clara Valley, five minutes from town and schools; one acre in lawn, shrubs and building site, one acre without buildings and family garden; will send photographs and price upon application. Box 507, Porter Lane

SALESWOMEN WANTED

YOUR own hosiery and up to $22 a week in commissions selling famous Double-Wear Sinas Proofed Chiffon silk hosiery to friends. Write for actual sample. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. A-122, Indianapolis, Ind.

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APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES
1-2 and 3 rooms, newly renovated, in elevator buildings. All modern improvements.
Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Ave., Boston
Telephone Com. 3212

BROOKLINE, MASS., 34 Parkman St.—7 rooms, bath, extra lavatory, heat, janitor, sun porch; rent reduced. Asp. 9344.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—To sublet, 2 rooms, kitchen, bath; sunny; Fenway view; cool in summer; $60.00. 31 Park Drive, Kenmore 1957.

MIDDLEFIELD, CONN. — Unique guest house on private estate, furnished for 4; steam heat, hot water, electricity, bath, kitchen; $25 monthly; congenial environment. Phone Middletown 2192-2.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 15 W. 95th St.—Large 1-room apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; all transportation; near church. Endicott 2-1883.

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ALTERATIONS, REMODELING, all kinds plain sewing; hour, day; work called for and delivered; reasonable. STEWART, Riverside 9-5293, N. Y. C.

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ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York; Regent 4-2290.

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FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs, custom made and ready to wear.
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on most every type Fur Coat or Scarf. Also custom made to your measure. Liberal trade-in allowance on your old Fur Coat.
CHARLES E. MORRIS
328-330 7th Ave., Cor. 29th St., N. Y. C., 4th Fl. Longacre 5-4047-8-9

HELP WANTED

YOUTHFUL COUPLE for Connecticut country estate April 1st; working cook-housekeeper and gardener who loves flowers; congenial environment; prominent. Write fully. Box J-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER, typist, office routine, $12.00 to start; state age, experience. Write Box P-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

GIRL for general housework, 4 adults; must cook, some laundry; good wages. Box K-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE, $3
COLONIAL MATTRESS, 606 Dudley St., Boston
INNERSPRINGS MADE HIGH 2122

MOVING AND STORAGE

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 34 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 3623.

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
165 W 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 126 E. 57th St. (Apt. 3-B)—Charming apartment suitable practitioner's office; mornings-afternoons. EL. 5-0314 after 5.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwin, other grands; perfect; reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

ROOM and BOARD

HOMELIKE surroundings, students or business people; excellent table; private family; sunny; elevator. (Apt. 4 West) 303 W. 80th St., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL living-bedrooms (four), just redecorated (private cooking cabinets); $6.50-$8.50. IRMA THOMPSON, 925 West End (105th), N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 101st (Broadway)—Spacious studio double $9; attractive singles, $6-$6.50; light, quiet. Phone morns., eves., AC 2-7675 (Davis).

N. Y. C., W 55th—Exceptional room, private bath; sunny, restricted, modern building. Write Box M-47, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

NEAT, experienced colored girl, 3 mornings a week; permanent; good worker. AUD. 3-2827, N. Y. C.

USEFUL COMPANION HOUSEKEEPER to lady, children; competent, educated, good reader, can cook well, practical and dependable. Write Box P-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

A BIG cash price for worn fur coats and chokers. I. M. FUR CO., 1 W. 34th, opp. Empire State Bldg., Wisconsin 7-7969.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/9 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

POST VACANT

NANNY, Christian Scientist, for girl of 3½ years and boy of 22 months. PERITON, Blundellsands, Liverpool, England.

TAILORS

ARTHUR JUKES
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
11, Warton Terrace, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF — LYNTON COURT
Next door Christian Science Church
46 rooms (16 due South 8 ground floor). 4 Lounges Recreation Room 4cre grounds. Everything for perfect holiday Winter terms from 2½ gns. Tariff on request
O HOSIER

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD — ARNCOTT HALL
A modern comfortable hotel, 45 bedrooms; fitted h. and c. and radiators; private bathrooms; electric lift; inclusive terms 3½ to 5 gns Telegrams and Tel Bournemouth 3050

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) — BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Fite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST — YENTON
Modern, with comfort and restfulness of a country house. P. H. Benn. Tel. 2752.

BOURNEMOUTH E. — "Craigrie" Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort Mr and Mrs Monk Tel S'courne 1180.

Clear View Hotel, Worthing
LIFT. Between Pier and Band. Warmly recomm. Fr. 3 gns. wkly., fr 12/- daily. Tel. 326.

FLEMING'S HOTEL
London, 16 Sussex Place, Lancaster Gate, W. 2 Quiet, modern, H. and C. bathroom every floor; with breakfast 6/6 per night from 35/- per week. Scottish Proprietress. PAD 6885

Live in London at
STRATHCONA COURT PENSION
198 Cromwell Road, S. W. 5 WES. 2828
A visit to inspect the modern Service Rooms, with the atmosphere and charm of home, would be appreciated. Special terms during the present situation. Spacious dining room and lounge. Cuisine speciality.

London—EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32 Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5. FRO. 3357 For the benefit of those wishing to remain in London we are keeping open. H. and C. water; well appointed From 2½ gns.

LONDON, W. 2. Ideal home, 111, Sussex Gardens. PAD.: 0544—Beautifully furnished, H. and C., electric fires all rooms; single from 30/-, double from 50/- inclusive breakfast, bath, light, service; dinner optional central heating some rooms. Near Marble Arch.

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL W 2 (close to Christian Science church) passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns per week.

LONDON, 26 Cranley Gdns., S. W. 7. KEN 8808—Furnished rooms, Telephones, H. and C. Breakfast from £1.15s.-£2 12.6 Three small at £1.5.0.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE 59 Osborne Road — Regent Hotel
Good Board Residence. Every Comfort Tele. Jes. 906

SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 158
The peace of a beautiful environment

TORQUAY—EDENHURST
Magnificent position facing sea. A really comfortable private hotel Summer or Winter residence. Centrally heated. Garage. Separate tables. Terms from 4 gns. weekly. Telephone 375911
Telegrams, Edenhurst, Torquay

TORQUAY
Chillingworth Private Hotel
BELGRAVE ROAD
Charmingly situated near sea. Hot and Cold water throughout. Terms from 3 gns. Tel. 2185

TORQUAY
ROBIN HILL HOTEL
Close sea, shops, amusements; central heating, h. and c.; garage; modern beds; excellent food; moderate terms. MR and MRS. S. HALE.

SWITZERLAND

HOTEL JURA ZURICH
Stampfenbachstrasse 26
Telephon: 2.51.87
3 Minuten vom Hauptbahnhof, vis-a-vis Walchebrücke
E. Lehner-Mayer

England

ACCRINGTON

MOFFITT BROS., Ltd.
General Drapers
NEW FALL SHOW OF COATS, COSTUMES, SUITS GOWNS, HATS
Church St.: also Scotland Rd., Nelson

BIRKENHEAD

ROBBS
FOR COATS, COSTUMES, DAY FROCKS, AND EVENING GOWNS
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING IS A SPECIAL FEATURE.
—PERMANENT WAVING—
DAILY LUNCHEONS, OAKROOM CAFE
ROBB BROS LTD., Birkenhead
Tel. 2880 (5 lines)

ENGLAND

BLACKPOOL

MAREE
Hairdresser and Beauty Specialist
Permanent Waving a Speciality
5 Roseway, Blackpool S. S.
Tel. S. S. 41866

Miss F. L. Spring
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET
BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

BOLTON

H. & S. SENIOR
SPECIALISTS in HAND-TAILORED *Clothes for Ladies and Gentlemen*
39 BRADSHAWGATE Phone 3558
Own materials made up at moderate charges. Urgent orders at short notice.
Agents for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S BURBERRY AQUATITE RAINCOATS and other famous makes.

Choose MASCOT Shoes for STYLE COMFORT LONG LIFE
Agents for Men's and Women's MASCOT SHOES
C. H. BESWICK, 3-5 Churchgate
Phone 324

ASHLEYS WOOL STORES
for
all the best makes
in
WOOLS and UNDERWEAR
5-7 Corporation Street
1-3 Market Hall Tele. 2977

BRADFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bradford 8644, 10 to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WOODS PIANOS OF QUALITY
RADIO : RECORDS
MUSIC : TUNING
9 New Ivegate and 28 Sunbridge Road
Bradford
Telephone 7942-3
also at
67 New St., Huddersfield
Telephone 156

Brown Muff's of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

BUSINESS AND SERVICE AS USUAL
Despite difficult trading conditions, due to the International situation, you can still rely on ILLINGWORTH, NEWBOULT'S. Every endeavour will be made to maintain our usual comprehensive selections in every department whilst prices will be kept to the lowest possible level to maintain our Hundred Years' reputation for sterling value.
Illingworth, Newboult & Co. Ltd.
WESTGATE

Quality—Freshness—Purity
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES HOSIERY NECKWEAR, SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC.
64 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

Say It With Flowers
ERNEST ALLSOP
Specialist in Flowers and Their Arrangement
Seeds : : Bulb : : Sundries
17 NORTH PARADE
Telephone 5535

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
Springmill St. Bradford
TELEPHONE 2462
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

DERBY

For Reliability and Value
SHOP AT
Midland Drapery Co., Ltd.
DERBY
General Drapers Gentlemen's Outfitters and Complete House Furnishers

The Central Educational Co., Ltd.
BOOKS STATIONERY GIFTS PRINTERS
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
18, St. Peter's Street, Derby

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20, West Park Tel. 4390

ACKRILL Ltd.
Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders
TEL. 4001

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ENGLAND

HUDDERSFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For
Clothes that Radiate Cleanliness
TRY
THE NEWTOWN LAUNDRY
HONLEY
Phone your orders: Honley 74
A Post Card will ensure a call.

IRVIN BROOK LTD.
INVITE YOU TO VIEW
their up-to-date and attractive styles for the
AUTUMN
IN FURS
FUR COATS
MILLINERY
GOWNS
KNITWEAR etc.
27, John William St. Phone 508

LEEDS

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963 12 noon to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELECTRIC

appliances for homes and churches. Magnificent choice. Registered contractors and engineers.
Bailey's
tel. 22323
29 TRINITY ST • LEEDS 1

PEACOCK & SON Ltd.
Carpets, Linoleums
Curtain Materials, Loose Covers, Bedsteads, Bedding, Blankets, Sheets, Down Quilts.
Established 1850
THE HEADROW AND PARK ROW, LEEDS

LIVERPOOL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Birkenhead 4365 12:30 to 1:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1931
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for:
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

CLAY & ABRAHAM Ltd.
87 Bold Street *18 Lord Street*
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes and all Toilet Specialities Safety and Electric Razors Photographic Equipment and Supplies.

Clean, Sweet and White! It's Just Come from the
SALISBURY LAUNDRY Ltd.
Phone Wavertree 568 193, Smithdown Rd.

MANCHESTER

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone SALe 3016 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
•
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung
All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

Why not try the "Comsence" Shoe?
FITTED BY
FINLEY & BABER
16, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

KENDALS
Where Quality Comes First
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
Manchester 3.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

John Moses & Co. Ltd., for QUALITY FURS
A Good Fur Coat of Hard Wearing Quality will prove one of the best investments you can possibly make.
See the New Season's Models in the Fur Showroom today. Each has been individually selected for quality of skin, style and durability.
JOHN MOSES & CO., LTD.
Newcastle 1

Two Ball Lonnen Garage
West Road (Top of Denton Bank)
Newcastle-on-Tyne
Everything for the Motorist
Castrol Lubrequipment
Call here for PETROL, OIL ETC.
Tel. 33262

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (Continued)

Park Your Car at the
Central Station Garage
Repairs a Speciality
OPEN ALWAYS
Tel. 26779
Nevill St. Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

Will Hill
Trinity Square and Foreman Street, NOTTINGHAM
for
Overcoats

WAT SIMMONS
BODEN STREET
for
"A.R.P." BLINDS for Houses, Shops and Factories.
Phone 75478

SAXTON'S BOOKSHOP
for intelligent and cheerful service.
BOOKS, STATIONERY
King Street

Telephone 43968
"KILPINS"
(Propr. A. E. Lowe)
NOTTINGHAM'S IDEAL BUTCHERS
191 Mansfield Road Estab. 1853

Buy Your
Fruit and Vegetables
from
R. Walters
618 MANSFIELD ROAD
507 MANSFIELD ROAD
Also Wollaton Park Gates

ROCHDALE

INSURANCES
All Classes Effected Sound Companies
Estimates Free
Personal and Prompt Attention
JOSEPH FRITH
Station Buildings Tel. 3742

Have Your Clothes Tailored by
EDGAR BUTTERWORTH
Tailor and Furrier
Tel. 2514 67 Drake Street
Our Furs are the best value you can buy. Allowance made for Old Fur Coats in part exchange.

For Ladies' Wear
BUDGE & AUBREY
89 and 91 DRAKE STREET
TEL. 2296 ROCHDALE

SCARBOROUGH

C. W. HAYNES
JOINER BUILDER
CONTRACTOR
Tel. 997 Burniston Road

SHEFFIELD

SHOP AT
Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings

PRINTING for All Trades TEL. 22690
SANDERSONS LTD.
9-11 Watsons Walk
COCKAYNES ARCADE, SHEFFIELD, 1

We Sell CAMPBELL'S SOUPS
T. J. C. COE
SILVER HILL STORES ECCLESALL
Once a Housewife has discovered the Quality of our goods and the service we render she seldom seeks further for a good GROCER and CONFECTIONER.
TEL. 70874

99-101-103-5-7 SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD. PHONE 22898
FOR AUSTIN STANDARD & LANCHESTER AND TYRES OILS & ACCESSORIES

HUDSON ROVER
STANDARD
WOLSELEY
Samuel Wilson & Son, Ltd.
125-137 West St. Phone 25807

OXCROFT
Britain's Best
HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON, Ltd.
141, Norfolk Street, Sheffield 1
Phones 23184, 23185, 23186 and 23128

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71387, 10 a. m.-5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FURNITURE
Agents and Stockists for
"BUOYANT" Upholstery
"VI-SPRING" Mattresses
Personal service. Advice readily and courteously given for furnishings and colour schemes.
H. Ponsford
581, 583 and 601 London Road
Sheffield 2
Tel. No. Sharrow 50814

SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON Ltd.
For choice selection of tinned and bottled fruits, groceries and provisions
41, London Street, Southport
Est. 1881 Phone 2153

THE CENTRE OF FASHION AUTHORITY
Marshall & Snelgrove
SOUTHPORT
Restaurant Hairdressing

STOCKPORT

Phone RUSholme 2823
Robinson's
Quality Confectioners
Branches throughout the district

WAKEFIELD

Coal, Coke and Smokeless Fuel for prices or estimates

Upper Kirkgate Chambers

Painting or Paperhangers
J. H. AYERS Ltd.
37, Westgate End, Wakefield
PHONE 3124

Scotland

EDINBURGH

NEW SEASON'S HEATHER HONEY
George Gibson & Co
BACON, CHEESE and BUTTERMEN
Tel. 25146-7 44 Queensferry St.

Gulland & Kennedy
School Outfitters
for over 100 years are now incorporated with
J. C. SMITH LTD.
91, Lothian Road, Edinburgh

Wallsend Coal 50/-
Dunfermline Splint Coal 48/-
Best Household Coal 44/-
Warriston Blackband Coal 42/-
Blackband Washed Nuts 39/-
Treble Washed Nuts 37/-
Special prices for 3 tons and upwards
ANDREW STEWART
Heriothill Depôt, Warriston Rd. Tel. 23890

GLASGOW

WENDY'S
RESTAURANTS
At
245, Sauchiehall Street
and
104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 10.45 p.m. for snack suppers

Re-making Hair Mattresses
Have your old mattresses re-made as new. Hair cleaned and teased.
6ft.6 x 3ft. 30/-
6ft. x 4ft. 37/6
6ft.6 x 4ft.6 45/-
'Phone Central 949, or, on receipt of p. c., motor will lift and return mattresses.
A. GARDNER & SON LTD.
36 JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C. 1

Six Hours Heat For One Penny!
From the Ottest Oil Heater and Warmo Oil Radiator
Guaranteed Odourless and Safe
A perfected form of Electric Heating
OTTEST CONVECTOR HEATERS
Geo. McAlpine & Sons Ltd.
66 Bath Street Doug. 0405

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork Refuse Destructors
93 HOPE STREET, C. 2
Telegrams: Prestank Phone: Central 1788

JOHN ALVES
High Class Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
6 KELVINGROVE STREET
PHONE 4709 DOUGLAS

Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers
Misses A. & I. Davidson
155, North Street (Charing Cross) Glasgow

Daily Features Page

Daily Quotation

HAPPINESS consists in the attainment of our desires, and in having only right desires.—AUGUSTINE.

Did You Ever Wonder

How and Why Mariners 'Shoot the Sun' With a Sextant?

A sextant is an instrument which enables a mariner to measure the angular height above the horizon of the sun or any other celestial body. It is called a sextant because it has a graduated arc covering one-sixth of a circle.

On the supporting frame of the sextant is an arm called the index bar, which is pivoted on the frame and moves over the graduated arc. The sextant also has two small mirrors. One is called the index glass and is fastened to the head of the index bar and moves with it; the other is a fixed mirror fastened to one edge of the frame, and is called the horizon glass.

In use, the sextant is held vertically in such a position that when the mariner looks through the small telescope fastened to the sextant frame, he sees the horizon past the horizon glass. He moves the index bar until the image of the sun reflected from the index glass to the horizon glass apparently touches the horizon, whereupon the sun's altitude may be read from the position of the index bar on the graduated arc.

The most common use of the sextant is for determining the latitude of a ship at sea. The latitude is the distance north or south of the equator.

By "shooting the sun" (making an observation with the sextant) exactly at noon, the mariner can discover the sun's angular distance above the horizon as of that instant. After making the necessary allowances for refraction and other factors, the mariner subtracts the observed angle from 90 degrees, obtaining the angle from the zenith—a point directly overhead.

By consulting astronomical tables which give the sun's declination (its distance north or south of the equator) for that day, the mariner can determine the latitude of the ship by comparing the observed altitude of the sun with the sun's position as given in the astronomical tables.

—W. P. Keasbey.

Camera Club Varieties

Irving Schwerke, Paris

Devotion
"Niniche" keeps an alert eye on his master

Alfred A. Alsleben, Woodhaven, N. Y.

Flower Pattern
Water lilies photographed at the Botanical Gardens, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lorne Huycke, Los Angeles

Blankets Are Always in Style
At least to a Navajo of Arizona's Painted Desert

Brevities

Western Farm Life: Times are really getting better. Checks that bounce back are marked "No Funds" instead of "No Bank."

Unidentified: "Girls that puzzle you are more interesting than others," says a writer. What others?

Paper Progress: At any rate when the bargain hunter buys cheap hosiery she certainly gets a run for her money.

Washington Post: It is understood that the aviation industry is trying to suppress a report issued by a statistician to the effect that flying is as safe as walking.

In Lighter Vein

Defying Gravity

"Any complaints?" asked the orderly officer, looking in at the men's mess.

"Yes, sir," said a young private; "the bread's all wrong."

"What's wrong with it?"

"Well, it defies the law of gravity, sir. It's as heavy as lead, but it won't go down."—Pipe Progress.

Ready to Perform

The scene was a menagerie at the annual fair. The lady tamer was demonstrating her control by allowing the lion to take a lump of sugar from her lips. The audience was spellbound until a sailor broke the silence.

"That's easy. I could do that."

"Oh, could you?" came the sharp retort.

"Just as well as the lion," said the tar as he walked away.—Boston Transcript.

Stuck Together

David loved bread and jelly. His mother usually bought sliced bread. One day she bought a loaf of unsliced bread. When he saw her apply the butcher knife, he asked: "What's that bread all stuck together for?" — Indianapolis News.

He Found Out

The two friends were discussing motoring as they sat in the club

"I was once buying a second-hand car from a garage owner," said one. "Of course, he praised it up, as I was a novice. But I found a way of discovering absolutely all its faults."

"How?" asked the other.

"Why," went on the first, "I had it on trial, and took it to another motor-dealer and asked him to buy it."—Prairie Farmer.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Halloween Art

(The Reader's Digest)
Itasca, Illinois

Having tried in vain to prevent youngsters smearing their shop windows on Halloween, the merchants of Itasca, Illinois, some years ago offered prizes for the best pictures drawn on the windows with soap. The plan not only curbed mischief, but uncovered talent. Crowds viewed the windows as if it were an art exhibition. Last year the townspeople were so impressed with the beauty of two of the soap paintings that they are sending the artists to art school.

Daily Anecdote

Calling on Himself

Lessing, the German author, returned home late one evening and knocked at the door. His servant, looking out of a window to see who it was, mistook him for a stranger, calling out, "The professor is not at home yet."

"Oh, very well," replied Lessing; "no matter. I'll call another time."

Odds and Ends

Radio-Conscious America

Radios of all types used in American homes now number over 26,000,000.

Prehistoric Animals

Skulls of two shovel-jawed mastodons—million-year-old elephants—have been found in Texas.

Trans-Pacific Passenger Flights

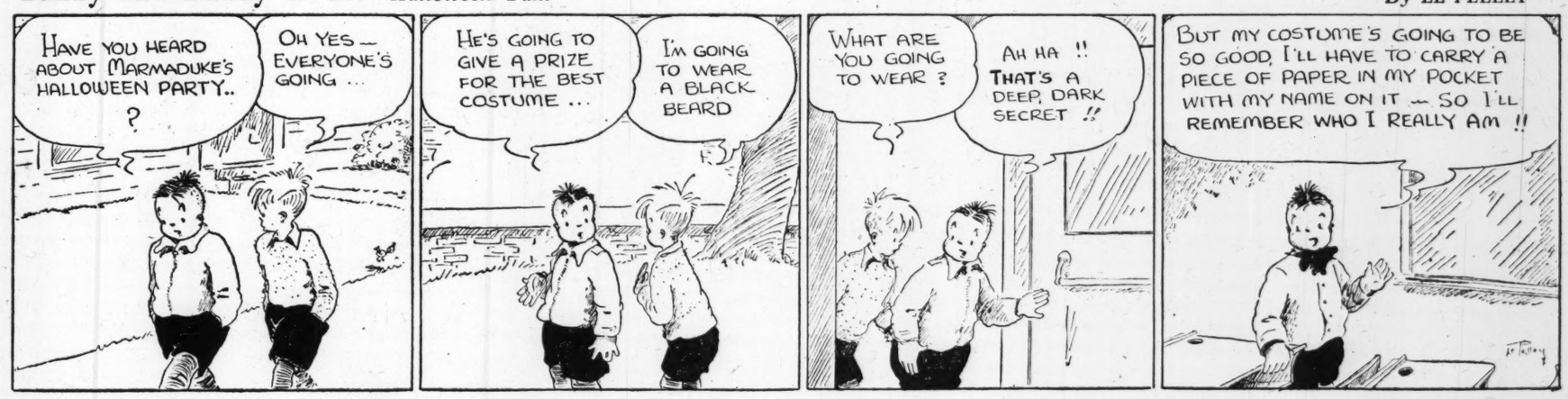
Records show that 53 per cent of the passengers of the Pan American Clipper flights fly the ocean for pleasure, 42 per cent while traveling on business, and 3 per cent and 2 per cent for emergency reasons and in changing residence.

Air Lines

The United States now has 65,000 miles of air lines. Twenty years ago, the New York to Washington original air-mail route was 218 miles.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Halloween Talk*

By LE PELLEY


HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT MARMADUKE'S HALLOWEEN PARTY.. ?
OH YES — EVERYONE'S GOING ...
HE'S GOING TO GIVE A PRIZE FOR THE BEST COSTUME ...
I'M GOING TO WEAR A BLACK BEARD
WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO WEAR ?
AH HA !! THAT'S A DEEP, DARK SECRET !!
BUT MY COSTUME'S GOING TO BE SO GOOD, I'LL HAVE TO CARRY A PIECE OF PAPER IN MY POCKET WITH MY NAME ON IT — SO I'LL REMEMBER WHO I REALLY AM !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*This Mascot Business Is Rather Complicated*

The Boss's football team decided Billy would make a fine mascot, so they dressed him up and took him over to the football field—
However, Billy was feeling a bit too frisky to make a good mascot—
And he suddenly "tackled" one of the players—
The Boss had to give him a little lecture about the duties of a mascot!

The Adventures of Waddles—*They Just Don't Understand Him*

By THE HAGERS

"DON'T HURRY!" SAID THE CROCODILE, HIS LARGE MOUTH SPREAD INTO A SMILE.
"WE CROCODILES TRY TO BE GOOD, BUT OFTEN ARE MISUNDERSTOOD.
WHEN I AM MISCHIEVOUS," SAID HE, "AND SAY I'M SORRY AS CAN BE,
JUST CROCODILE TEARS!' PEOPLE SNIFF." I WISHED I HAD A HANDKERCHIEF!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Balkan Bloc

One of the basic political issues in the war of 1939 is whether the Balkans are to become German colonies or a bloc of independent and economically stable states.

In the chancelleries of Belgrade and Bucharest statesmen have read between the lines of the last Reichstag speech the Hitler outline of history for their states. The most telling answer to a German peace for Southeastern Europe came from Ankara in the confirmation of Turkey's treaties with France and Britain. In Athens, fourth capital of the Balkan Entente, there is manifest support for the building of a bloc which can check the Drang nach Osten. And in Budapest and Sofia there is growing interest.

Almost certainly the Allies, when they offer counter-proposals for peace, will put forward much more than a simple demand for an abandonment of aggression and the reconstitution of Poland. They must hold out positive hope for a better day in Eastern Europe or expect no support from that region in the present struggle.

"Mein Kampf" makes plain enough Herr Hitler's dream of turning German energy from overseas colonization —possible only if Germany controlled the sea or had the friendship of those who did—into the taking of new lands adjoining Germany on the East. What has happened in Czechoslovakia and Poland shows the dream in process of fulfillment. And no one who has studied the development of National Socialism expects the process to stop at this stage unless halted by external force.

Russia appears to be turning toward the Baltic. Moscow's failure to persuade Turkey to close the Dardanelles to Britain and France is likely to prevent Russian collaboration with Germany in Southeastern Europe. Britain and France, recognizing that the Balkans can be either German colonies or a counterbalance to German domination, appear ready to do something about it. The Versailles Treaty looked to the strength of nationalism in that area to maintain it. But the little states created by it were never strong enough either politically or economically to stand up single-handed to a revived Germany.

Indeed, in an economic sense they were infantile monstrosities. The peace treaties broke up the Austrian-Hungarian Empire without putting anything in its place. Even as a political force the Little Entente was semi-independent only so long as Germany was weak and France was furnishing economic support.

Hungary, as the economic vassal of Germany, has not fared too badly, and Rumania and Yugoslavia, although preferring other less dominating outlets, have been glad to barter with Berlin. But in every one of these neighbors, German treatment of Czechoslovakia and Poland has put political considerations above economic. Hungary, the most exposed, has not been closely associated with the Balkan Entente, formed in 1934 by Yugoslavia, Rumania, Greece and Turkey. But if Britain and France lend effective support to the Entente, both Hungary and Bulgaria might be brought in.

The divisions among the Balkan states are so well known that they have given rise to a word—"Balkanization." They have been fostered by great powers as France fostered divisions among the small German states. Diverse and aspiring nationalisms preclude any early amalgamation. But Balkan destiny is in unity; the progress of railways, automobiles, airplanes and radio may speed that development.

The Balkans offer a potential counterweight to German domination of the Continent. Can Britain and France promote among them an economic and cultural union which would make them effective in that role? The answer to that question should be one of the decisive factors in the present war and its aftermath.

India Backs Britain, But—

With war clouds hanging over much of the world, no Great Power is in a position to settle the problems of its dependencies to the best advantage, as Britain has good reason to feel in the present unsettled situation in India. Indian Nationalists, clamoring for home rule, have quickly sensed the relaxed hold which necessarily comes with Britain's preoccupation with problems of home defense, and they have seized the moment to raise the price of their co-operation. With almost unlimited opportunities for making difficulties for the suzerain Power, the Congress Party is now seeking to bring about the resignation of the eight provincial governments controlled by the party.

The situation, however, cannot be thus simply stated. It is full of complexities. The Congress Party, which is mainly, though not entirely, Hindu, and is the largest political body in India, representing untold millions of poor peasants, is well aware that to start disorders in India beyond a certain point might weaken Britain's influence at the price of opening the gates for Russia, or some other Power far less to their taste. Mohandas K. Gandhi, still the dominating force in the party, has expressed himself wholeheartedly in support of the democracies in their present struggle.

Mr. Gandhi's reasoning, none the less, is substantially that for India to contribute its human and material resources to unquestioning support of British policy—as the Princes and the Moslems are already doing—will mean an indefinite postponement of India's prospects of constitutional reform. He has therefore persistently urged the Viceroy to give a definite statement of Britain's democratic purposes in entering the war, which could include sufficient prospect of reform for India to warrant the Congress Party joining the struggle on the side of Britain with a clear conscience.

That the most he obtained from Lord Linlithgow was a promise to take up the question of dominion status in round table after the war left the Congress Party feeling it had no alternative but to make a forceful protest.

The London Government is in a supremely difficult position. Against the party leaders' demands for reform are ranged all the forces of the native Princes and the Moslems, the latter community comprising some 77,500,000 people. Nevertheless, the course ultimately adopted, although considered some concession to the Congress Party, has been considerably less satisfactory to the bulk of the Hindus than to the Moslem and princely forces. In view of unsettled conditions in India, it is possible that the Government in London may yet find it well to offer a statement of principle acceptable to the Hindu people.

"Little Jack Horner Sat in a (Lebensraum) Corner"

Foreseen But Not Forsworn

Last May a headline stated:

SENATE COMMITTEE VOTES FOR DELAY ON NEUTRALITY

This week a headline says:

NAZIS SEIZE UNITED STATES SHIP

The two headlines are part of one story. It was to prevent such incidents, with their inflammatory effect on public sentiment, that the cash-and-carry provision was written into the United States' "peace act" of 1937. That provision was allowed to expire in May.

Now the very sort of incident which cash-and-carry legislation had been designed to avoid has taken place. A German prize crew has seized the City of Flint, according to reports to the Maritime Commission, and taken her to Russia's Kola Bay. Except where emotions have already become "touchy" because of the methods the Nazi Government has pursued against small states in Europe, most Americans will react to the seizing of the City of Flint by questioning the advisability of its being in dangerous waters. They expect steps to be taken to avoid such incidents.

Meanwhile the American people will do well to resist all attempts to stir up excitement over an incident which is not yet fully explained. They should take note of reports that Britain is holding a number of American vessels suspected of carrying contraband and that the British action probably will be found within the pale of international law. Possibly the German seizure can be so explained also. The City of Flint was bound for British ports. It is not surprising that Germans should suspect it of carrying goods named as contraband by them. And it should be remembered that their lists have corresponded fairly closely with those of Britain and that the United States Government has not taken exception to either country's definition of contraband.

Naturally we shall hear more on this, and it may have some effect on the legislation now being framed to keep America out of war over debatable concepts of national rights and honor. The relationship between the headlines of May and October may usefully remind Americans that in peace time they realized that such things were bound to occur in wartime if their ships attempted to engage in trade in war zones.

To Dip or Not to Dip—

In a Middle Western American city, a generation ago, a story was current of a shirt-sleeve millionaire who frequently sent his butler out of the dining room because he could feel the horrified servitor glaring at him when he dipped his bread in the gravy.

Now the American Bakers' Association, through its secretary, has issued a plea to the Emily Posts to stop raising their eyebrows at the age-old custom of sopping. The breadmakers cry aloud at the loss of nutritional values when fruit, vegetable, or meat juices are wasted—though one suspects that there might be another motive.

Still the custom is widely followed, particularly below Mason and Dixon's line, where "pot likker"—upon which the best babies, black and white, are raised—cannot successfully be salvaged without the aid of corn bread or hot biscuits. Several United States Senators from the South a few years ago offered themselves as living proofs of the efficacy of this dietetic practice.

Yet arbiters of etiquette may be adamant to bakers' pleas, in which case domestic dunkers will be guided entirely by their wives' social aspirations —or regard for the tablecloth.

Wanted: A Word

Has Florida's citrus commission yet found a solution for the problem created by the fact that grapefruit sales are practically nil in the region around Shamokin, Pa.? Polish residents, it seems, have no adequate descriptive word for this product.

It may hearten Florida's orchardists to know that their problem was once America's, and that there was a time when the grapefruit, for lack of a more felicitous designation, was known as the Shaddock, bearing the name of the sea captain who first carried it from China and Japan to the West Indies.

If the Floridians will bring to bear on this problem somewhat of the zeal they are accustomed to employ in describing the many advantages of their delightful State, the linguistic gap will soon be bridged. Or, perhaps, it would be better to distribute samples among Polish prospects in Pennsylvania and let the grapefruit speak for itself.

A shoveler in a Utah smelter won three State Fair first prizes for crocheting and embroidery. This recalls a Kansan who took a one-man exhibit of tatting to New York City and who tamed wildcats, or something of the sort, on the side. Just the same, it is still bad strategy for a family man to let it be discovered that he knows how to wash dishes.

North . . South . . East . . West

Immunity of Judges

By Frank L. Perrin

Recent disconcerting disclosures, confessions, established charges, and still unproved suspicions seem destined to destroy the popular preconception that the judges of State and Federal Courts should enjoy the immunities long accorded. It has always been possible, of course, to impeach and unseat a dishonest or corrupt judge where gross misconduct has been proved or admitted. But the influence of a presiding jurist over the bar and its individual members is usually so powerful or so persuasive that the members, either individually or collectively, shrink from taking action which would result in the exposure of charges which, if for whatever reason these might not be substantiated, would react upon them and forever prejudice the causes they represented in court.

The wisdom, if not the actual necessity of simplifying removal proceedings seems to have been emphasized in the now celebrated Martin case in New York State. The entire membership of the State Senate has been convened as an impeachment court. The expense entailed is quite large; it is estimated that the trial, whatever the outcome, will cost the taxpayers $100,000. But this is not what chiefly concerns those who are now urging a different method of procedure.

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It is pointed out that members of a State Senate are, as they should be, political leaders. They are, quite naturally, concerned with partisan political matters. The sponsor of the proposed revisionist plan, Senator Thomas C. Desmond, is quoted as saying that his brother Senators, because of the very office they hold, are not remote from partisan politics as are Judges of the Court of Appeals. "The trial of a Judge, or anyone else," he says, "should always be kept as free as possible from politics." He generously agrees that the members now considering the Martin case will do their conscientious best to keep political considerations out of the proceedings, but most of them, he feels, would prefer to devote themselves to purely legislative or "other political" work. He is convinced that a better qualified inquisitional body is or can be made available.

In defense of an accused judge against whom formal charges of misconduct have been regularly made, it might properly be insisted that there should be accorded to him the constitutional guarantee of being tried by his peers. These, it is agreed, are his equals in learning, in an understanding of the law, in the ability to define and interpret the code of professional ethics, and to assess, whenever necessary, the proper penalty. No greater injustice could be done to an honest jurist than to brand him with a verdict of guilt imposed by a tribunal of politicians swayed by partisan prejudice or by a desire to destroy the constitutional power and authority of the courts. It is at the stronghold which the courts of justice provide in a democracy resting upon its coordinate foundations—executive, legislative and judicial—where the disciples and followers of modern fantastic ideologies will first strike.

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The power resides in the courts to convince even the doubters, the extremists, and the designing that the courts are above reproach and above suspicion. The fact should be established beyond doubt that no one elevated to the high estate of arbiter of the rights of his fellows can with impunity betray his sacred trust. While it is true that the right of impeachment has been reserved, generally speaking, to the legislative authority, as has also the right of confirmation after appointment, there would seem to be many convincing reasons why the courts should be empowered to determine, after such appointment and confirmation, the fitness of those comprising their membership.

Regretfully, it has become apparent that the trust and confidence reposed in the courts has, in too great measure, been abused. But the confidence of the public in politicians, as such, has not thereby been increased. Political influence, even quite recently, has dictated the appointment and final confirmation of judges and justices of both the higher and lower courts. Along the line, somewhere, there should be provided a definite check which will adequately safeguard and protect the courts against partisan favoritism and against partisan influence, or the imposition of destructuve dictates from bloc or power groups. Immunity, unlike neutrality, implies the enforcement of definite and equally compensating safeguards.

Bridging the Banks

Bridges are my hobby—a memory collection I like to consider in these days when any span that unites is like a bow of promise. So I think of standing on old Tiber's bridge and remembering, "how well Horatius kept the bridge in the brave days of old." Of the Ponte Vecchio over the green Arno, where I like to linger at the shops of the goldsmiths. Of the Rialto, still resounding to the footfalls of the Merchant of Venice. Of the ancient bridge at Lucerne, with its colorful gable pictures that captivated Longfellow's imagination long before it did mine. Of the narrow foot-bridge over the Avon, where a rustic bard recited to me his own quaint verses instead of Shakespeare's mighty lines. Of London Bridge, with so many recollections of England's march of history that it vibrates with epoch-making echoes.

Of New England's covered bridges, that knew the horse and buggy, the cutter, and the pung. Of America's great steel bridges, that never fail to fascinate the imagination as I marvel at the power of man's achievement. Of the natural bridges, of which the one in Virginia is by far the most imposing.

But the best beloved of my memory bridges is the old, gray, weather-beaten plank bridge that spanned the dancing Boys' Half Way River that ran through my grandfather's farm. Here, I leaned over the side rails and watched the trout flash through sunlit ripples into the dark pools along the banks. Here I looked up Bagburn Hill and the winding dusty road that led off and away to the outside world. Here I saw a few rods from me the intriguing old hoop-skirt factory, abandoned long before my day, but still revealing under its gray tower the great wooden wheel that gave the power for the making of the hoops of the 60's. Here I surveyed my grandfather's Jerseys, knee-deep in clear waters. And over this rattling gray plank bridge I drove for the first time alone the big bay mare, Nellie, and on the return trip experienced the appalling performance of Nellie's lying down in the stream for a cooling bath, instead of taking a drink as intended.

"An old trick of hers that I should have warned you of," said grandfather when I told him. "Next time you better keep her straight over the bridge instead of detouring through pleasant waters."

And when the old bridge in winter was banked with snow and we, a whole band of hooded and tippet-gay youngsters, came flying down Bagburn Hill on our homemade sleds, it was to know the bridge as a shining goal of safety.

Just an old-fashioned gray plank oridge at the foot of a long hill. Simple, sturdy, secure. No engineering feat required in its building but spanning a song just the same, the song of gently flowing waters ever moving towards the sea.

HARRIET SMITH HAWLEY

Mirror of World Opinion

On Condemning

It may be trite, but certainly it is valid to point out that while one may deplore Naziism and reprehend the acts of Hitler and his zealous supporters, it is going far beyond the bounds of reason to hate every German.

We may disagree emphatically with the President's policies and, for that matter, his whole philosophy of government. Many people do. But if we are broad-gauged citizens we should be fair enough to credit him with earnestness of purpose and the accomplishment of some things, at least, that have been of benefit to the country.

Is it reasonable, is it even good common sense, is it something to be proud of—is it not rather a thing of which to be ashamed—that an increasing number of intelligent people should condemn other human beings in the mass because of their political principles, or their race, or their religion, or—God help them!—their poverty?—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Singular Omission

It was amazing to me, at the New York World's Fair, to observe the one glaring omission from the world of tomorrow. In all the buildings which were visioned in this world of tomorrow, not a single church or cathedral was charted so far as I could determine.

They showed airports and new highway systems and new and novel skyscrapers, but they were so busy outlining material improvements that I guess they forgot the churches.

And if a world of tomorrow is to emerge, it will have to be founded and based on religion.

At the present moment Europe's chaos testifies to the destructiveness of godlessness. —Ed Sullivan in the *Minneapolis Star-Journal.*

Timely Warning

Student bodies at Princeton, Rutgers, Cornell and, no doubt, many other American institutions of higher learning, have been warned, at the outset of the new college year, against the pitfalls of foreign propaganda. And it is undeniably encouraging to know that this state of intellectual awareness prevails.

It is not too much to expect that the American campus shall be a center of that open-minded penetration which alone can save the nation from being plunged into another morass of emotionalized hysteria.—*Times-Advertiser,* Trenton, N. J.

The Wide Horizon

At Stake in the War

By Raymond Leslie Buell

Round Table Editor of Fortune; formerly President, Foreign Policy Association

The war in Europe is more than a traditional struggle of power politics, or an imperialistic contest for raw materials. It is caused by the revolt of the "proletarian" nations, aiming at the redistribution of wealth. Internally this revolution overturns traditional social systems; externally it works to destroy the dominant position of the Western Powers. What is at stake is not only the position of the governing classes in Britain and France, but the libertarian system of economics and of political freedom and culture that these countries uphold. Possibly the totalitarian regimes may quarrel among themselves. Despite social similarities, these regimes remain dominated by nationalistic considerations, just as are the democracies. But there is no doubt that if Germany or the U. S. S. R., or the two together, win this war, the ideas upon which Western civilization has rested will be set back, if not overwhelmed.

In its underlying ideology, the doctrines of National Socialism today represent a development and possibly a perversion of the most extreme forms of pre-war German chauvinism. Hitler emphasizes racial considerations much more than many of his predecessors. Yet racialism is merely a device to emphasize the exclusive nature of the German *Volk*. Since he took power in 1933 Hitler has abandoned some of the ideas advanced in "Mein Kampf," but he has never deviated from the belief that the German *Volk* is a race apart, that the individual must envelop himself in the *Volk*. Largely as a result of the weakness of the democracies in conceding Hitler everything they denied to the Weimar Republic, he is convinced that Germanism has a mission to dominate Europe if not the world. Other nations have had their imperial epochs, but in no other country today are doctrines preached so destructive of Western civilization, and in no other country does such tremendous military power exist to impose these doctrines on other peoples. This war is being fought to determine the supremacy of the Western or of the Nazi idea.

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Whatever the future course of Germany may be, the major reason for the dominion of Nazi ideology in Germany today is the failure of the West to live up to its professed beliefs. The democracies have subscribed to the principles of international justice and yet in fact advanced narrowly conceived national interests at the expense of the "have-not" countries. The economic nationalism that has destroyed the world economy, so essential to the welfare of the have-not countries, is very largely a creature of the democracies. "Liberals" condemn the fanaticism of the totalitarian regimes, yet they seem to have lost the capacity of sacrifice that is necessary for the survival of any system of ideas and living. Even if the West wins the present war, it will not realize its goal of freedom and justice unless it radically revises its own attitudes and policies.

The regime of the Nazis in Germany is a reaction to the errors of the West. It is carrying to a ruthless and horrible conclusion the nationalist teachings of the democracies. Unless the West regenerates itself, the Nazi movement may prove to be only the first phase in the decay of democratic government in every country. It was the failure of the West to rid itself of the traditional power-politics system and to take the League of Nations seriously that explains why it is at war again today.

The Western democracies may believe in political liberty but they are leading exponents of economic nationalism. Like the Greek city-state, where democracy flourished only because free men were plentifully supplied with slaves, the present-day democracies act as if their spiritual virtues and material welfare depended upon exploiting the rest of the world. No doubt unwittingly, the economic policies of the democracies have been partly responsible for the rise of the new imperialism. Germany may demand colonies, but in fact a 50 per cent reduction in democratic tariffs would probably be worth more to the German people than the annexation of the whole of tropical Africa. Hitlerism is the immediate cause of the present European war; and the Nazi ideology must be destroyed if Western ideas are to be maintained. But Hitlerism would not have come to power except for the economic and political nationalism of the West.

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Whether Germany wins this war depends upon three unanswered questions:

1. The capacity of the German air force to destroy the British fleet or merchant marine.

2. The capacity of Germany to organize enough raw materials in Central Europe and Russia to escape the effects of the British blockade.

3. The respective nerves of the Allies versus the Germans. If Allied morale can stand up longer than German morale, Britain and France have a good chance of winning. But even if they succeed in their object to overthrow Hitlerism, there is a danger that Germany will turn to Communism as the alternative.

Although Hitler rose to power on an anti-Communist platform, his diplomacy has brought the Russian danger to the heart of Europe much closer than ever before. One of the questions of the future is whether the German middle class, taking the Communism danger seriously, will overthrow Hitler before the war lasts very long.

(Abstract of first of two lectures on "Isolated America" delivered at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Medford, Mass.)